



GEOGRAPHY · READERS · IV

EUROPE

I·O·WINSLOW

D·C·HEATH
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BOSTON



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GEOGRAPHY READERS—IV

EUROPE

BY

I. O. WINSLOW



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EUROPE

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PREFACE

THE purpose of this series is to occupy middle ground between the customary text-books and geographical readers, and to combine the essential advantages of both.

The two extremes, whether employed separately or together, fail to meet the practical needs of the average school-room. The text-books adhere to the scientific method, at a sacrifice of the practical or pedagogical method. The teacher finds it difficult either to assign a definite lesson for study from the books or to use them for class exercises in reading and discussion. In their completeness the text-books contain so much that selection is difficult, and the attempt to teach the whole is disastrous.

Geographical readers, in the form of stories of travel, go so far to the other extreme that they also fall outside of the daily task of the geography teacher. Courses of study very properly call for definite concepts and facts. After serious attention has been given to these, there is but little time to spare in the regular curriculum for lighter reading.

There is need of books that shall select the essentials and set them forth in such an explicit and straightforward manner that they may be easily used, both for preparatory reading and for study and recitation. It is the design of these books to supply that want. Since they occupy a unique position, they should not be judged according to existing standards, but according to practical needs.

Care has been taken to make the series genuinely progressive. Each book builds upon the foundation laid in previous

books. Such topics as have been treated in earlier books are omitted, or briefly mentioned for the purpose of review, or treated from a more mature standpoint. In choice of words and style there is a gradual advancement through the series corresponding to the advancing ability of pupils of the several grades.

Unusual attention has been given to the industrial and commercial aspects of the subject, in the belief that these are of fundamental importance and of natural interest to children. The fact that political geography, or the geography of locations, is wrought out in close connection with such industrial and commercial development renders it more significant and more easily remembered.

Topics of fundamental importance are fully explained in the text, but many minor points, which may be easily ascertained or inferred by pupils, are reserved and given at the end of each chapter, either in the form of questions or brief statements accompanied by questions. These exercises, supplemented by map sketching and other work that is here and there suggested, will provide definite lessons for the study period, which many teachers find it difficult to arrange.

The review questions relate to principal points explained in the text, and may be employed either for the daily assignment of lessons or for occasional review. It is believed that these questions, together with the exercises given in connection with each chapter, include as much as pupils of elementary grades should be expected to learn.

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IV
EUROPE



EUROPE

OF all the great bodies of land on the earth, Europe is in many respects the most important. It has taken a greater part than any other continent in the civilization of the human race. We justly regard the United States as the equal of any other nation in the intelligence and progress of its people, but civilization in America is comparatively recent. Not very long ago its inhabitants were savages, whereas Europe for hundreds and even thousands of years has been the home of enlightened people.

Because the ancestors of most of the inhabitants of the United States once lived in Europe, the high character and great success of our people are in part due to that continent, and this fact renders a study of Europe especially interesting to us.

1. Physical Features and Climate

Although Europe and Asia really form one body of land, to which the name Eurasia has been given, Europe differs from Asia so greatly in respect to natural features and inhabitants that it is most convenient to consider it separately.

We shall do well to give attention, first, to the mountain systems, valleys, and plains ; to the rivers and other bodies of water ; and to heat and cold, and wind and rain, because the physical features and climate of any

part of the earth are either an assistance or a hindrance to the welfare of the people.

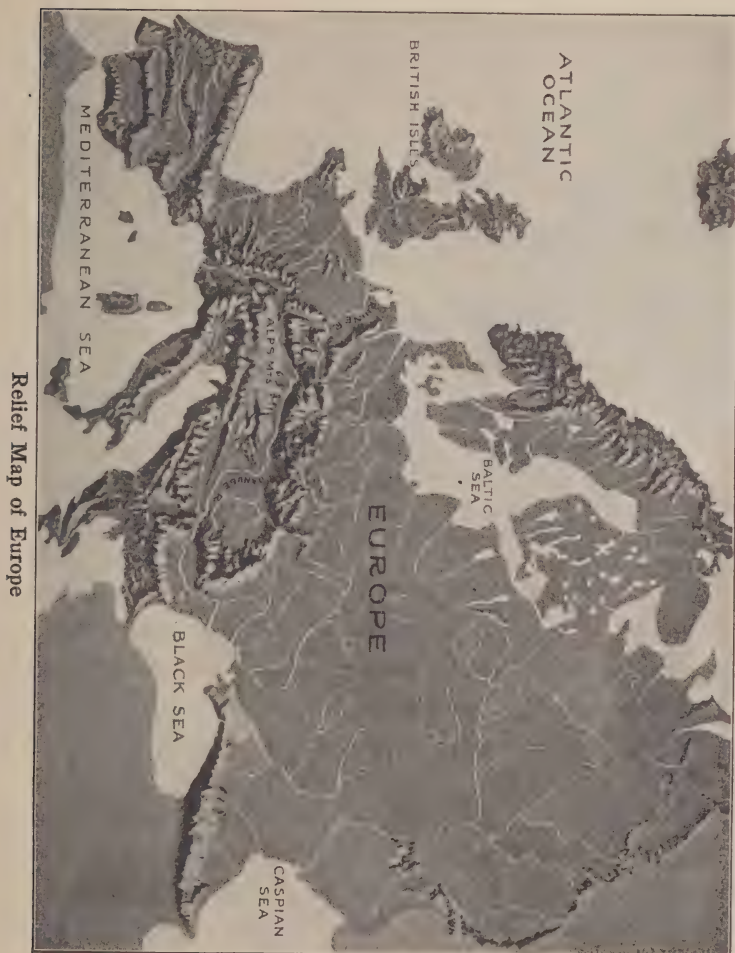
There are in Europe, as in America, mountains that are very ancient and others that have been more recently formed. The comparatively low mountains in Norway, Scotland, and other parts of northwestern Europe are the remains of an ancient system like the Appalachian System in the United States. The more lofty Alps, Pyrenees, and Caucasus Mountains in the southern part correspond more nearly to the systems in the western part of North America.

In the central and northeastern portions of the continent there are vast, gently sloping lowlands across which rivers flow in various directions.

During the Glacial Period, when the ice sheet covered a part of North America, a similar sheet covered northern Europe and produced effects like those in our own country. Rocks were ground into soil, and numerous ponds, lakes, and waterfalls were formed.

The climate in the western part of Europe is much milder than that in the eastern part of North America at a corresponding latitude. This is due chiefly to the direction of the wind. Most of Europe, like the northern part of the United States, is in the region of prevailing westerly or southwesterly winds. Since in winter the ocean does not become cooled so fast as the land, the wind that reaches Europe after blowing over the surface of the Atlantic renders the climate milder than it otherwise would be.

This modifying influence of the ocean is somewhat increased by a current of warm water that moves from

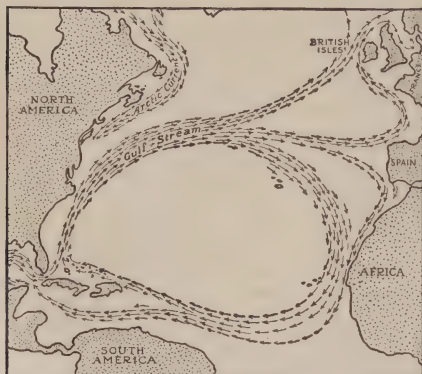


Relief Map of Europe

the tropical regions across the Atlantic and gives the waters near the western coast of Europe a higher temperature.

There are similar currents in various parts of the world. They are probably caused by prevailing winds.

Wherever wind blows across the surface of water it tends to push the water along, and in those parts of the ocean where it blows in certain directions the greater part of the time, there are naturally movements of the



The Gulf Stream

water in the same directions. As the directions of the prevailing winds differ in different regions, so the movements of the water have different directions, and in some places great circular currents, or eddies, are formed in the ocean.

By mingling the warm waters of the tropics with the cold waters of the temperate and polar regions, these currents decrease the differences in temperature in the ocean and have some effect in preventing extremes in climate.

The current that affects the climate of western Europe passes into the Atlantic from the Gulf of Mexico, and is therefore called the Gulf Stream. As it passes between Florida and Cuba on its way from the Gulf, it is about fifty miles wide and several hundred feet deep. Its movement across the Atlantic is only a few miles per day.

The climate of the Atlantic coast of the United States, as far north as New York City, is rendered milder in winter by the Gulf Stream. Along the

American coast farther north a stream called the Arctic Current, or the Labrador Current, brings cold water and floating ice from the Arctic regions and adds to the severity of the winters. When the Pilgrims came to America, they landed at a point farther south than England and expected to find the climate warmer, but were disappointed in finding it colder instead.

In summer the surface of the land becomes heated more than the water, and the westerly winds render the summers of western Europe cooler.

This effect is similar to that produced by westerly winds in the western parts of the United States. In the central and eastern parts of both Europe and the United States it is much colder in winter and warmer in summer than farther west, because the temperature of the wind becomes changed by the temperature of the land over which it blows.

In the central part of the United States, since there are no mountain ranges running east and west, the climate in the south is rendered cooler, and that in the north warmer, by winds from the north and the south. The mountains extending across southern Europe prevent such a free movement of the air; hence there is a marked difference in the climate of the regions north and south of the mountains.

1. State the direction of Europe from each of the other continents.
2. How does the coast line of Europe differ from that of South America?
3. What oceans border on Europe?
4. Name the large seas and bays that border on Europe.
5. Locate the following mountain ranges: Alps; Pyrenees; Caucasus; Ural; Balkan; Carpathian.

6. Name three rivers that rise in the Alps. Into what bodies of water do they flow?

7. About one fourth of the river water of Europe flows into the Black Sea. Name several large rivers that flow into that sea.

8. What large river flows into the Caspian Sea?

9. What part of the coast of North America is about as far north as the British Isles?

10. Sketch an outline map of Europe and indicate the names of the large bodies of water that border upon it.



**Inhabitants of Northern Europe
more than 2000 Years Ago**

The clothing, weapons, and ornaments are copied from discoveries in the peat of Denmark

2. The People of Europe

The entire continent of Europe is not very much larger than the United States, but it is divided into many separate countries whose inhabitants speak various languages. During the long period since the earliest times of which we have knowledge there have been many changes among the peoples of Europe. Most of the present inhabitants are branches of the White, or Caucasian, Race. It is believed that the ancestors of all these peoples were once united and spoke the same language. It is also generally believed that the original home of the race was in Asia, and that branches of the family gradually emigrated westward into Europe.

One of these divisions, known as the Greeks, occupied a peninsula extending into the Mediterranean Sea.



The Greeks also colonized numerous islands in the Mediterranean. In their southern home they became highly civilized. The works of art and literature that they produced have never been surpassed, and are still studied and admired. In their government, however, there was not sufficient strength. Their country was divided into small states that were not firmly united, and they were finally conquered by other nations.

The Romans, who dwelt in Italy, were the most



A Greek Temple

powerful people of the ancient world. They formed a strong and united government. They produced a system of laws and enforced

them wisely. They gave great attention to military discipline and maintained such mighty armies that no foreign power could stand against them. They conquered all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea and many barbarous tribes, and all these were united in one vast empire, with Rome for its capital.

It was a great advantage to these various peoples to be brought under Roman rule. They all learned from the Romans a respect for law and good government. The Romans, like the Greeks, were highly educated, and the benefits of their education were imparted, in some degree, to the peoples whom they conquered.

Perhaps the greatest advantage was the introduction of Christianity. The Romans at first persecuted the Christians, but after about three centuries the Christian religion was adopted by the Roman government and was introduced into all parts of the empire.

After a time the power of the Romans began to decline. With their increase in riches the rulers and leading citizens gradually became less patriotic and lived



The Appian Way—a celebrated Roman Road

more at ease. They had conquered all the tribes as far north as the Rhine and Danube rivers, but beyond those rivers there were Teutonic tribes in the western part of Europe and Slavonic tribes in the eastern part, which belonged to other branches of the great family of the Caucasian Race. While the Roman armies were conquering farther south these tribes did not venture to attack them, but after the reputation of the Romans had begun to decline they boldly crossed the rivers and finally overran a large part of the Roman Empire.



The Northern Horde invading Italy

After these barbarous tribes had conquered the Romans the great empire gradually broke up. A period of about a thousand years, called the Middle Ages, followed. It was a time in which there were almost constant wars among the different rulers of the numerous sections of Europe. Gradually, however, affairs became more settled, stronger governments were formed, learning revived, and the people began to make useful discoveries and inventions. At present the nations of Europe and the people who have emigrated from Europe are the leaders in the progress of the race.

The nature of the land surface of Europe, the relation between the land and the water, and the climate, have greatly favored prosperity. The irregularity of the coast has also been of great advantage. Bodies of water afford an easy means of communication between different countries and different parts of the same country. Since many seas, gulfs, and bays extend

into the continent and there are good harbors near the mouths of the rivers, a large proportion of the people have been able to carry on trade with one another. Under such conditions, too, the influence of improvements made in one part of the continent is readily extended to other parts. Whenever valuable discoveries and inventions are made in one country, other countries soon adopt them and profit by them.

The fact that Europe has a central situation among the continents of the earth has enabled it to carry on foreign trade more easily with Asia, Africa, and America.

The varied form of the land, also, and the numerous sources of wealth give a variety of advantages. Hills and mountains, providing water power for manufacturing, fertile valleys for agriculture and grazing, and mines of coal, iron, and other minerals, are very generally distributed over the continent. They afford opportunities for many occupations.

The climate of Europe, which is mainly temperate, is upon the whole very favorable for the health and the general welfare of its inhabitants.

The people of southern Europe are of mixed ancestry. They are descendants in part from the Romans, in part from the native peoples whom the Romans conquered, and in part from the tribes of the north that overran the Roman Empire. The Romans had a darker complexion than the northern tribes, and the inhabitants of the countries along the Mediterranean Sea at present are generally darker than those in the north. The English, Germans, Dutch, Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes belong

to the Teutonic branch of the Caucasian Race. The French, Spaniards, Portuguese, Italians, and Greeks are often called the Greco-Latin peoples. The Russians, Bulgarians, Servians, Bohemians, and Poles have mostly descended from Slavonic tribes. The Finns, Lapps, and Magyars belong to the Yellow Race.



Finlanders

1. What countries of Europe border on the Mediterranean Sea?
2. What countries border on the Baltic Sea?
3. Which countries form peninsulas?
4. Across which countries does the Arctic Circle extend?
5. What large city of Europe is nearly on the parallel of latitude that forms the northern boundary of the United States?
6. What countries of Europe lie wholly north of that parallel?
7. What state on our Atlantic coast extends about as far south as the southern boundary of Europe?
8. In what part of Europe are Finland and Lapland?
9. Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Italy are called the great powers of Europe. Name the capital city of each of these countries.
10. Sketch a map of Europe showing the largest rivers, the chief mountain ranges, and the boundaries of the countries.

3. The British Isles

The two large islands near the western coast of Europe are called the British Isles. The larger of these, consisting of England, Scotland, and Wales, is known as Great Britain. Great Britain and Ireland together are often called the United Kingdom of Great



Windsor Castle—One of the Royal Palaces

Britain and Ireland, or simply the United Kingdom. England, Scotland, and Ireland were once separate nations. After centuries of war and jealousy between England and Scotland the two were united, and afterward Ireland was joined to Great Britain.

These two islands together are not so large as many of our states, such as Montana or California, but they are the home country of one of the greatest nations of the world. The United Kingdom with its colonies is called the British Empire, and to that empire belong Canada, India, Australia, New Zealand, a great amount of territory in Africa, British Guiana in South America, and

numerous other smaller colonies scattered over the entire world. All this territory together amounts to about one fifth of the land surface of the earth, and the people who dwell in the scattered parts of the great empire comprise about one fourth of all the earth's inhabitants.



Stonehenge—Ruins of a Temple of the Early Britons

The earliest inhabitants of the British Isles of whom we have definite knowledge were the Celts, a branch of the Caucasian Race. In the year 55 B. C. the Romans invaded Great Britain and gained control of a large part of it. They constructed good roads and made other improvements, but after a time they withdrew from the island. Then the Danes gained a foothold in England and for some time ruled over a part of it. Other Teutonic tribes, called Angles and Saxons, conquered the country at a later time, and from the Angles it was called Angle-Land, or England.

The inhabitants of the regions along the northern



coast of Europe in these early times were called Northmen. They were a powerful and warlike race of seamen and were much dreaded by the inhabitants of countries farther south. The Northmen gained possession of a section of northern France, afterward called Normandy. In the year 1066 the Normans, under their king William the Conqueror, crossed over to England,



Cottages of Celts in Scotch Highlands

defeated the English, and became the ruling class in the country. Even at the present time many Englishmen are proud of the fact that they have descended from Norman ancestors.

The Celts were driven back to the north by these various invaders, and their descendants now dwell in Ireland, in the Highlands of northern Scotland, and in the country of Wales.

It is believed that the mainland of Europe once extended much farther west than now, and that by the sinking of the land the ocean has covered a large extent of territory, leaving the British Isles and the neighbor-

ing smaller islands above the surface, because they were the highest parts of the land. The sinking of the land on that side of the Atlantic produced effects similar to those along our New England coast. The water flowed into the valleys among the hills, producing an uneven coast and many good harbors.



Stratford on Avon

A range of mountains once occupied a large part of the British Isles, but it has been worn away. The remains of these mountains are seen in the hills that cover the greater part of Scotland and the western part of England. The surface of England consists of level land and low hills, and there is a small section of lowland in the southern part of Scotland.

The effects of the Ice Sheet in the British Isles are similar to those in our New England. The soil is largely composed of glacial drift and is of various kinds.

The favorable climate of these islands has contributed much to their development. Since they are surrounded by water, the temperature of the ocean produces greater effects upon them than upon the mainland of Europe. The weather is neither very warm in summer nor extremely cold in winter. The prevailing winds from the ocean are well supplied with moisture and provide an abundance of rain.

1. Name the bodies of water that surround Great Britain.
2. Locate the Isle of Man and the Isle of Wight.
3. Where is Lands End?
4. Where are the Cheviot Hills and the Grampian Hills?
5. Where are the Cambrian Mountains?
6. Name two rivers in Scotland.
7. What two rivers are in southern England and into what bodies of water do they flow?
8. Name two rivers in northern England and state into what waters they flow.
9. Sketch a map of the British Isles, indicating the names of the principal hills and mountains, the rivers, and the most important of the surrounding bodies of water.

4. England

We regard England as our mother country because the first permanent white settlers in America came from England, and it was mainly through their efforts that our country was defended and developed in its early years. The fact that we speak the same language as the English people also gives us a strong feeling of friendship toward them.

The same ability and energy that were displayed by the American colonists have given the English at home the highest success among the nations of the world. Although their country in the beginning consisted of

one small island, they have sent their ships to all parts of the earth and have gained a vast empire.

We believe that our prosperity is partly due to the fact that we have a government by the people. Although the English government is called a monarchy, the King or Queen, who is the head, has comparatively little power. The Prime Minister has a more active part,

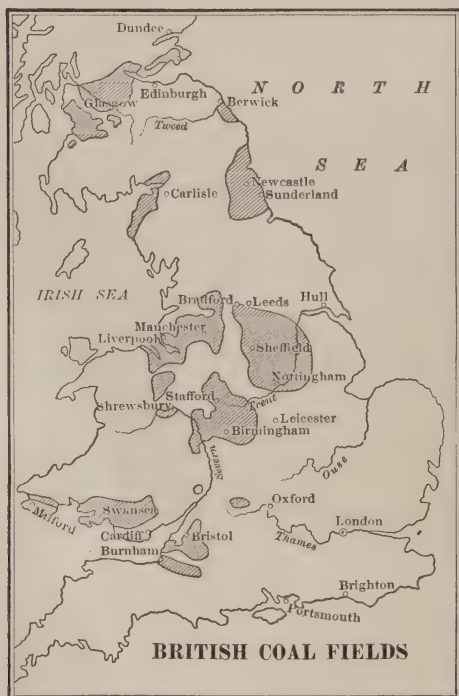


Hall of the House of Commons

because he is the leader of Parliament. Most of the power of the English government is in the hands of the Parliament, which consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords consists of dukes, earls, barons, and bishops, who hold the office for life, but the members of the House of Commons are elected by the people.

The British people are among the greatest manufacturers in the world. In early times woollen cloth was made on hand looms, but after machinery was

invented mills were built beside the rivers. Although the rivers of England are very small in comparison with those of the United States, there is so much rain that they furnish water power during all the year. After



steam engines came into use steam power also was employed, because coal was cheap and abundant.

At first woollen cloth was made only from the wool raised in the country, but the English became such skillful manufacturers that they soon began to import wool from other countries. At a later time cotton mills also

were built. The British people now manufacture a vast quantity of wool imported from Australia, New Zealand, and South America, and a great amount of cotton from the United States and some other countries.

Great Britain has special advantages for manufacturing iron and steel. Its mines of coal and iron are near each other; in some localities both minerals are

found in the same mines. Millions of English people are employed in the coal and iron mines, and in the factories and shops, where articles are manufactured to be sold in all parts of the world.

One of the few places in the world where much tin has been obtained is in the southwestern part of England. Supplies of tin have been mined there for over



Anne Hathaway's Cottage

two thousand years. The ancient peoples who lived along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea were accustomed to make voyages to England in order to get tin for their bronze implements.

In a country in which the people are so largely devoted to manufacturing, a great amount of food is imported to supply the workmen and their families. The greater part of the land of England is now devoted to grazing. Much of it is hilly or otherwise poor for agriculture, like much of the land of New England.

Agricultural crops can be raised so much more easily on the great fertile plains of other countries that it is more profitable to import most foodstuffs than to try to raise them in England, except where conditions are very favorable.

The moist climate of England causes grasses to thrive, and the winters are so mild that live stock can be



The Herring Fleet at Wick

left outdoors all winter. The country is particularly noted for its fine breeds of sheep. Even the King raises sheep on his estates and frequently takes prizes at English fairs.

There are other conditions that hinder agricultural prosperity in England. Much of the land is owned in large estates by members of the English aristocracy, and each estate is divided into small farms that are leased to tenants. The tenant farmers pay rent for the land, and are not so interested in improving it as those who

own their farms. Thousands of acres in some parts of England are kept as game preserves, or hunting grounds, for the pleasure of their owners.

The food supply is somewhat increased by large quantities of fish taken from the waters of the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.



Shipping on the Thames

England could not be such a manufacturing country without carrying on a great amount of commerce. A vast number of ships are required to bring the raw materials to be manufactured and to carry away the manufactured products to the markets of the world. In such an island country many of the people have very naturally taken to shipbuilding and a seafaring life. This is partly due to the great number of safe harbors. England alone has about one hundred ports on the seacoast and along the rivers.

About one half of all the merchant ships of the world belong to the British. In addition to these the government is obliged to maintain a vast navy of warships to protect her interests, not only in the home country but also among the widely scattered British colonies.



London Bridge

1. Where was the first permanent English settlement in America, and when was it made?
2. Where and when was the first permanent settlement in New England?
3. The Channel Islands are noted for their fine breeds of cattle. Where are these islands?
4. In what parts of England are its three great coal fields?
5. The towns on the Tyne River export large quantities of coal. What is the meaning of the expression "As fruitless as carrying coals to Newcastle"?
6. Great Britain uses nearly two fifths of the world's supply of cotton. Name some American ports from which much of this is shipped.
7. A large share of the trade of the British colonies is with the mother country. Name some kinds of goods that British merchants would be likely to sell in the colonies, and others that they would be likely to buy there.
8. Most of the British colonies show no desire to separate from Great Britain. Can you give reasons for this?

5. Cities and Interesting Localities

In England there are more than twenty times as many people per square mile as there are in the United States. In a country with such a dense population we should suppose that there would be a number of large cities, and as there cannot be a great amount of agriculture in such a small country, most of the cities owe



The London Custom House

their size and prosperity to special advantages for manufacturing and commerce.

London, on the Thames River, is the largest city in the world. It is difficult to realize its immense size. It is about fifteen miles long and ten miles wide, and contains more than seven million people. If all of its streets were arranged in a continuous line, they would extend over seven thousand miles, or more than one fourth of the distance around the world.

The great size of London is largely due to the fact that it is the greatest commercial center of the world.

We should begin to realize this if we were to approach the city by passing up the river on a steamer. At its mouth the Thames is six miles wide, but it becomes gradually narrower from the sea to the center of the great city. There is a continual passing of ships of



A London Dock

all sizes and descriptions, and soon lines of vessels are seen lying at the docks, that extend along each river bank for more than twenty miles. Many

of these ships are in their home port, for Great Britain owns over thirty-five thousand vessels.

Since London has such a central location in the civilized world, it has become a great seat for the exchange of goods among many countries. Cargoes from South America, for example, or from Asia or Africa, may be taken to London and there loaded on other ships and sent to various parts of Europe or America.

Aside from such exchanges, a great amount of shipping is required to supply the wants of London itself and of other British cities that obtain their supplies from London. A vast amount of food is needed for so many millions of people. British farmers do not produce more than one tenth of the food supply of the country. Great Britain imports every year over one hundred million

dollars worth of butter and over two hundred and fifty million pounds of tea. Thousands of British ships are constantly loading with food supplies in the ports of America, Russia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and many other parts of the world.



St. Paul's Cathedral

We have also a great interest in London because it is a very old city. It was in existence more than two thousand years ago. Our city of New York is rapidly approaching the present size of London and may at some time surpass it, but everything in New York is of comparatively recent date.

Among the buildings that have interesting historical associations are St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and the Tower of London. The dome of St. Paul's is one of the largest in the world. Its top is three hundred and sixty-five feet above the street.

Westminster Abbey has been called a "Temple of Fame." The graves of England's kings and other celebrated persons have been made beneath its pavement for the past eight hundred years, and many monuments, busts, and tablets do them honor. It is gratifying to American travelers to find our own poet Longfellow



Westminster Abbey

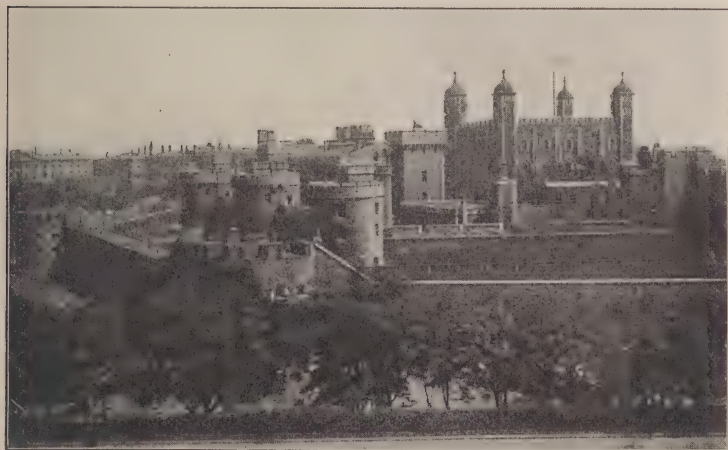
honored by a bust among these memorials of England's great men.

The Tower of London was at first a royal castle, then a prison, but it is now used partly as barracks for soldiers, and partly as an armory and museum. The oldest part of the present structure was built in the year 1078 by the Norman king, William the Conqueror. Much cruelty and suffering have been connected with its history. The old English kings were accustomed to rid themselves of personal enemies by thrusting them

into the Tower, where some were killed without trial, and others imprisoned as long as they lived.

The building called the Houses of Parliament, where the House of Lords and the House of Commons meet, is an immense structure covering eight acres of land.

In addition to a great number of independent banks such as we have in the United States, England has one

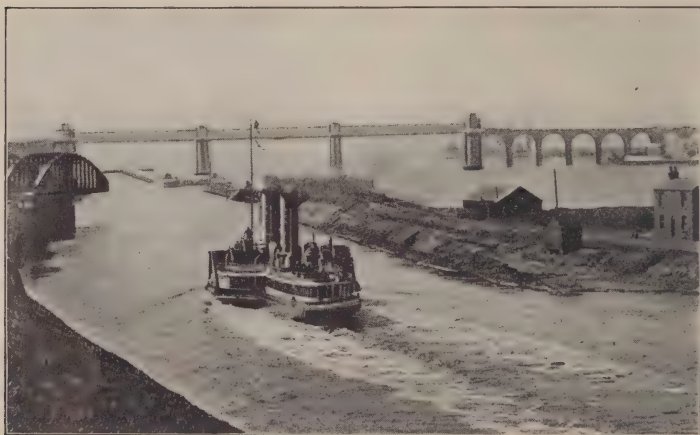


The Tower of London

central bank with numerous branches. The Bank of England, as it is called, is the greatest financial center in the world. No one ever fears that it will fail. Its vaults always contain hundreds of millions of dollars.

Although London is an interesting city, it has some disadvantages. Every one has heard of the London fog. This is due chiefly to the moist climate. It is believed that the fog is increased in winter by the smoke that rises from the fires of the city. Each particle of smoke gathers moisture about itself and becomes a particle of fog.

In the region of the coal fields in northern England is a group of noted manufacturing cities. Manchester is a great center for cotton trade and cotton manufacturing. Its supplies of cotton are brought from America, India, and Egypt. By the Manchester Canal ocean vessels loaded with cotton are able to take cargoes past the port of Liverpool directly to their destination.



The Manchester Canal

Leeds is a great center for woolen trade and woolen manufacturing. Its supplies come principally from Australia, New Zealand, and Argentina. The manufacture of woolen goods is the chief industry in other towns in the vicinity, in which immense quantities of worsted goods, carpets, blankets, and other articles are produced.

Birmingham is the great metal-working city of England. A variety of iron suitable for making the best steel is found near by, and is converted into products of all forms and sizes, from great machines and steam

engines to nails, screws, pins, needles, and pens. Sheffield is particularly noted for the production of fine cutlery.

For all this manufacturing region Liverpool is the great seaport. It is the most natural port of entrance into Great Britain from America. Ships that enter the port of Liverpool are loaded with cotton and wool for the mills of the manufacturing district, and with wheat,



The Houses of Parliament

beef, pork, and other supplies for the manufacturing population. On their return voyage they carry articles of English manufacture.

American travelers in England find much to interest them outside the great centers of industry. The country is full of places of great historic interest. The rural districts are beautiful. Along the highways are green hedges and flowers, and pretty vine-covered cottages. Now and then one comes upon an ancient castle, and there are numerous large mansions, where the English

gentry live. In the lake region in northwestern England the country is extremely beautiful.

Wales, in the western part of the island, is also an attractive region. It is noted for the fine sheep that graze among its hills and mountains, and for its rich mines of coal and iron.



The Bank of England

1. Before the discovery of America the cities of the western coast of England grew very slowly. What was the reason for this?

2. Bristol was once the second city of England in size. From that port John and Sebastian Cabot sailed to America. Where is it?

3. Why has Liverpool greatly surpassed Bristol in its growth?

4. We send more products to Liverpool than to any other city in the world. Why do we send more to Liverpool than to London?

5. In what direction from Liverpool is Leeds?

6. Fine cloth is made at Bradford. Near what larger city is it?

7. Hull is an important fishing port. Where is it?

8. Cardiff exports a great amount of coal. Where is it situated?

9. Oxford and Cambridge are famous university towns. In what direction is each from London?

10. Compare the population of London with that of Scotland.

11. The meridian that passes through Greenwich, a part of London, is the meridian from which longitude is reckoned. About how many degrees west of Greenwich is your home?

12. Sketch a map of England and locate the important cities.

6. Scotland

Much that we have learned about England may also be applied to Scotland, the country consisting of the northern part of the island of Great Britain. This country is more mountainous than England, and has no great sources of wealth.

The northern portion of Scotland is almost entirely covered with rugged hills and mountains and is called the Highlands. South of the Highlands is a more nearly level region called the Lowlands. Still farther south is another region

of hilly upland. More than one half of the people of the country live in the Lowlands, and the greater part of the wealth and industry is found there.

The Scottish people are now loyal British subjects,



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**The Highland Kilt and the Firth of
Forth Bridge**

but their ancestors once fought very bravely against the English in defense of their independence. Many years ago the inhabitants of the Highlands belonged to separate clans, each of which was under the leadership of a chief. These clans lived by hunting and by raising sheep and cattle. They often fought against one another or united



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Shipbuilding on the Clyde

to fight against a common foe. Many of the stories of Sir Walter Scott are based upon the valiant deeds of the Highland chiefs and their clansmen. The people of Scotland are proud of their ancestry and delight in dressing them-

selves occasionally in the old Highland costumes.

Among those whose names are always associated with Scotland are Mary, "Queen of Scots," and the plowboy poet, Robert Burns. Many thousand people every year visit the birthplace of Burns at Ayr.

In the Lowlands of Scotland there are rich mines

of coal and iron, and large manufacturing cities and towns, as in corresponding regions of England.

Glasgow, on the Clyde River, has become the second largest city of Great Britain. It is near the coal and iron fields of southern Scotland and is also the center of trade for the excellent farming region of the Lowlands. Besides producing clothing, carpets, and many other



Edinburgh Castle

articles from cotton and wool, it manufactures much machinery and a great number of steel ships. Immense shipyards extend along the banks of the Clyde. Many of the largest ships upon the ocean were constructed by the ship-builders of Glasgow.

Edinburgh is one of the few important cities of the world that do not owe their size to manufacturing or commerce. It was the capital city of Scotland, and was built on and around a great rock between the hills and the sea. It was the scene of many interesting events

in the old struggle between England and Scotland. It is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe and contains a great university.

Much cotton is manufactured both in Glasgow and in Paisley. A great amount of cotton thread is made in the latter city.

In recent times the Highlands of Scotland have become famous pleasure resorts. Many vast estates



Ellen's Isle

are owned by wealthy Englishmen and Americans, and are used as private hunting grounds.

The country is beautiful everywhere. It is sometimes called the land of heather. Heather is a low green bush,

with a purple flower that gives the autumn landscape a delightful color. It is to be seen on morasses and waste lands in England and on the continent of Europe, but in Scotland it grows on the hills almost everywhere.

Many tourists visit the lakes of Scotland, two of which are Loch Lomond and Loch Katrine. The latter contains Ellen's Isle, the scene of Sir Walter Scott's poem, "The Lady of the Lake."

1. The rainfall along the western coast of Scotland is twice as great as that along the eastern coast. Can you tell why?

2. In Scotland the name *firth* is given to the wide mouth of a river, which we call an estuary. Name three firths in Scotland.

3. Ben Nevis, a granite peak, is the highest point in the British Isles. In what part of Scotland is it?

4. In what direction from Glasgow is Paisley?

5. Aberdeen is a fishing center. Where is it situated?

6. Dundee manufactures large quantities of goods from jute, a fiber imported from Asia. In what part of Scotland is Dundee?

7. In what part of Scotland is Ayr, the home of Robert Burns?

8. Where are the Orkney Islands?

9. Near what part of the coast of Scotland are the Hebrides?

10. Shetland ponies are from the Shetland Islands. Where are these islands?

11. Sketch a map of Scotland, locating the rivers and firths, and the cities and towns and other points of interest.



Blarney Castle

7. Ireland

The people of Ireland, although living so near the island of Great Britain and belonging to the United Kingdom, have been far less prosperous than their neighbors across the Irish Sea.

Ireland lacks the water power, the coal for steam power, and the rich mines of iron ore that have brought wealth to Great Britain.

A ridge of hills extends around the coast, and the interior is a basin of lower land, well suited to agriculture. A farming people in such a country might have gained a comfortable living had they owned the land that they tilled. A large proportion of the soil, however, has been owned in large estates by English



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Thatched Cottage in an Irish Village

and Irish landlords, who have divided their holdings into small farms and leased these to Irish tenants. The large part of the income required to pay the rent has often left but little for the support of the farmers. In addition to such live stock as they could raise, Irish farmers have depended mainly upon the crop of potatoes for their food and for the payment of rent to the landlords. In 1846 the potato crop failed and more than a million people died of starvation. A million more at that time came to the United States to seek more favorable conditions. Since then many thousands every year have crossed the Atlantic and have been added to our population. If we should in-

clude among the Irish people of the United States all those whose parents or grandparents or great-grandparents once lived in Ireland, the number would amount to twice that of the present population of the home country.

Of late the British government has attempted to improve the hard conditions of Irish farmers. By the Land Act of 1903 the sum of one hundred million pounds, or five hundred million



Gathering Peat

dollars, was appropriated for the purpose of purchasing estates in Ireland and afterward selling the land to the tenants on easy terms. The government is also endeavoring to bring about other needed reforms to render the people more contented and happy.

In some parts of the country, however, agriculture has been more flourishing. There are good farms in central Ireland, and even finer ones in the north, where the people are more prosperous than in the other sections.

In the absence of coal the Irish people are fortunate

in having an abundance of peat for fuel. Peat may be regarded as partially formed coal. It is found in marshy bogs, where masses of soft, dark-colored, decayed vegetable matter have been collecting for thousands of years and lack only immense pressure to change them to mineral coal. After blocks of peat have been dug out



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Reeling Flax in a Belfast Linen Factory

of the bogs and dried in the sun, they burn readily and are sold as the common fuel of the country.

In the northeastern part of Ireland the soil and climate are favorable for flax, and the people of that section manufacture a large amount of linen goods from the flax raised at home and from supplies that are imported. The dampness of the climate is an advantage both in raising flax and in preparing the fiber.

The city of Belfast is noted everywhere for the manufacture of linen. It has the largest linen mill in the

world. Much cotton also is manufactured at Belfast and many ships are built there. It is situated at a convenient point for shipping. It is a beautiful city, also, as well as the chief manufacturing city of Ireland.

Cork is the metropolis, or chief city, of southern Ireland. It is a trading center for agricultural products, has a fine harbor, and is noted for the live stock, meat,



Sackville Street, Dublin

and butter that it ships to foreign markets. The port of Queenstown, where American steamers often call on their way to Liverpool, is on the same harbor.

Dublin is one of the fine cities of Europe. Its factories produce a large amount of a kind of dress goods called Irish poplin. Large quantities of farm products are shipped from Dublin to England.

Ireland is often called the Emerald Isle. This is because the moist climate keeps the vegetation green. The region of the Lakes of Killarney in the southwest is especially attractive.

1. Many of the inhabitants along the northern coast of Ireland are of Scottish descent. Can you give the reason for this?
2. From what ports may Belfast obtain supplies of coal?
3. About how far is it from Belfast to Liverpool?
4. Name some articles that are made of linen.
5. Long ago linen cloth was cheaper than cotton cloth. Can you give the reasons?
6. About how far is it from Queenstown to Liverpool?
7. In what direction is Liverpool from Dublin?
8. On what river is Limerick?
9. Where is Galway?
10. In what part of Ireland is Londonderry?
11. In what direction from Cork are the Lakes of Killarney?
12. Sketch a map of Ireland and locate the cities mentioned.

Review

1. Why is the study of the continent of Europe especially interesting to us?
2. Describe the mountains of Europe.
3. Why are there many lakes and waterfalls in northern Europe?
4. Why is the climate of western Europe much milder than that of the eastern part of the United States?
5. Give an explanation of ocean currents.
6. Describe the Gulf Stream.
7. Explain the difference in temperature between the western part of Europe and the eastern part.
8. Why is there a greater difference in climate between northern and southern Europe than between the northern and southern parts of the United States?
9. Tell about the ancestors of the people of Europe.
10. Give an account of the ancient Romans.
11. Explain why the Roman Empire was an advantage to the world.
12. Tell about the fall of the Roman Empire.
13. Describe the condition of Europe during the Middle Ages.
14. How has the form of the continent of Europe been favorable to its inhabitants?
15. Tell about the people of southern Europe.
16. State to what races the various peoples of the continent belong.
17. What are meant by Great Britain and the United Kingdom?
18. Name the parts of the earth that belong to the British Empire.
19. Tell about the early inhabitants of Great Britain.
20. Tell about the Northmen.
21. State how the British Isles have probably been formed.



Warwick Castle, England

22. Describe the surface of Great Britain.
23. Explain the climate of the British Isles.
24. Explain the English form of government.
25. Give an account of the development of manufacturing in Great Britain.
26. What advantages have the British for manufacturing?
27. Tell about the tin mines of Great Britain.
28. Why is much land in England devoted to grazing?
29. To whom does most of the land in England belong?
30. Why do the English people own a great number of ships?
31. Why do they maintain a large navy?
32. How dense is the population of England?
33. Tell about the size of London.
34. Why has it become so large?
35. Tell about St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey.
36. Tell about the Tower of London and the Houses of Parliament.
37. Tell about the Bank of England.
38. Describe Manchester and the Manchester Canal.
39. For what is Leeds noted?
40. What cities are noted for metal-working industries?
41. Explain the importance of Liverpool.
42. Describe the rural districts of England.
43. For what is Wales noted?
44. How does Scotland differ from England?
45. Describe the different sections of Scotland.
46. Give a brief account of the Scottish Highlanders.
47. Tell about two distinguished Scotchmen.

48. Where are the coal and iron mines of Scotland?
49. Describe the city of Glasgow.
50. Describe the city of Edinburgh.
51. State some of the attractions of Scotland as a pleasure resort.
52. What sources of wealth, that are found in Great Britain, are lacking in Ireland?
53. Describe the land surface of Ireland.
54. What condition has hindered the prosperity of Irish farmers?
55. Tell about the emigration of Irish people to America.
56. What improvement of conditions in Ireland has recently been



Ancient Tower at Nîmes

made by the British Government?

57. Tell about the use of peat for fuel.

58. Tell about the linen industry.

59. Describe the city of Belfast.

60. Tell about Cork and Queenstown.

61. For what is Dublin noted?

62. Describe the scenery of Ireland.

8. France

It is only about twenty miles across the Strait of Dover from England to France. That country is about twice as large as the state of California. It is smaller than the state of Texas. It will aid us in forming correct notions about the size of many of the countries of Europe if we think of them as corresponding in area to the larger or smaller states of the United States. Since, however, European countries have had a much longer period of civilization than any part of America, they are naturally of greater importance in respect to population and wealth than our states of corresponding size.

The French people are mostly descendants of the early inhabitants, who were called Gauls, of the Romans who conquered the Gauls, and of the Northmen, or Normans, who settled in the northern part of France. After the Roman Empire was broken up wars were continued for many years among the different tribes and peoples, but finally all these became united in one



•
A French Chateau

nation. No ranges of lofty mountains extend across the country to divide it into parts, and prevent the union of the people. The mountains in the south and east, and the ocean and seas on the other sides, form natural barriers of separation from other countries.

At times in its history France has been one of the most powerful nations in the world, but it has had many misfortunes. Every one has read about the terrible French Revolution. The kings and nobles had become so oppressive and selfish that the people rebelled and overthrew them. We are familiar, also, with the life of Napoleon Bonaparte, who after the Revolution became

the leader of the French army and the Emperor of France. He conquered many of the countries of Europe, but was at last defeated and sent into exile.

France has now a republican form of government similar to that of the United States. It is one of the great powers of Europe, and has foreign possessions in Asia, Africa, and South America, and many islands.



Notre Dame and Canal Branch of the Seine

The land and climate of France make it suitable for the home of a prosperous and happy people. In the southeastern part are highlands and hills, but the remainder consists mostly of rolling plains. The rivers are generally free from waterfalls, and hence are navigable for long distances. Because the country is so nearly level it is easy to build canals connecting the rivers, and by rivers and canals it is possible for boats to pass from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean Sea.

The westerly winds supply an ample rainfall, and on account of the absence of mountains this is well distributed over the whole country.

The land and climate of France make it suitable for the home of a prosperous and happy people. In the southeastern part are highlands and hills, but the remainder consists mostly of rolling

The great amount of comparatively level and fertile land has made France an important agricultural country. Its soil yields a great variety of produce. In the northern and central parts large quantities of wheat and other grains are raised, as well as a great amount of sugar beets. More wheat is raised in France than in any other European country except Russia. Orchards of apples, peaches, and pears also flourish. In the southern regions oranges, lemons, olives, and mulberry trees abound. Many provinces are nearly covered with vineyards, and



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Breton Peasants Threshing

France is the chief wine-producing country of the world.

About one half of the people are engaged in farming. There are nearly as many farms as there are in the whole of the United States, but since France is so much smaller than the United States, the average size of its farms is not large. The farming people, however, are very industrious, and by care and skill secure profitable crops.

The system of farming is very different from that in America. On French farms there are no buildings. The people live together in villages and go out in the morning to work upon the land. The wives of the farmers are very industrious. Many of them assist in



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Peasants making Wooden Shoes

the fields in the busy farming season and spend their leisure moments in making embroidery and lace. The fact that French farmers own their land, instead of holding it as tenants as the farmers of many European countries do, makes them more careful and industrious and more con-

tented. Very few French people are inclined to leave their native country and settle in foreign lands. Although France has but little water power or coal, it is one of the leading manufacturing countries. This is partly because coal and iron can be obtained so easily from the neighboring countries of Belgium, Germany,

and England, and partly because the French are very skillful. They have a natural taste for that which is graceful and delicate, and in manufacturing fine articles of dress and other fancy goods they are recognized as the leaders of the world. The preparation of fine leather and the manufacture of kid gloves and other leather goods is an important industry.

A narrow region along the southeastern coast of the country and extend-



Cannes — A Seaside Paradise

ing into Italy, known as the Riviera, is a delightful winter resort. It is protected by mountains from cold winds from the north, while from the south it has the balmy breezes of the Mediterranean. Tropical fruits, palm trees, and roses are abundant.

In the region of the Riviera there is one very interesting industry. A large part of the perfumery of the world is produced in the vicinity of the town of Grasse, near the city of Nice. In the valleys near the town there are thousands of acres of flower beds from which perfumery is obtained. The blossoms are placed between sheets of glass that have been rubbed with lard,

and the oil of the flowers passes into the lard. Afterward the perfumery is separated from the lard by the use of alcohol. In making attar of roses and eau de cologne blossoms are thrown into melted lard. It requires a thousand pounds of rose petals to make a single pound of attar of roses. This industry gives employment to many women and children of the town of Grasse.



Grasse, the Centre of the Perfume Industry

1. What waters border on France?
2. What countries form parts of the boundary of France?
3. Where are the Cevennes Mountains?
4. Mt. Blanc, the highest peak of the Alps, is mostly on the French side of the boundary line. How far is it from the Mediterranean Sea?
5. Name four important rivers in France.
6. Into what body of water does each of these rivers flow?
7. If there were mountain ranges in the western part of France, how would they affect the even distribution of the rainfall?
8. A large island in the Mediterranean Sea, noted as the birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte, is within sight from the Riviera. What island is it?
9. What possession has France in South America?

9. The Cities of France

Paris, the capital of France and the largest city on the continent of Europe, is in many respects as interesting as London. Its history, like that of London, extends back into the past for many centuries. A little

island in the Seine River, called the Isle de la Cité, was the chief town of a tribe named the Parisii at the time when the Roman general Julius Cæsar conquered France,



Panorama of seven Bridges on the Seine

or Gaul as it was then called. From this small beginning the city has spread for miles along the river. It has always been a capital city and was the residence of the kings of France for nearly a thousand years.

It is the great commercial and agricultural center of France. It is easily reached by rivers, canals, and railroads and is situated in the midst of a rich farming region. Much manufacturing is done at Paris. It is specially noted for the manufacture of ladies' wearing apparel and of various kinds of artistic goods. Articles made in Paris are sure to find a market because that city establishes the fashions for the whole world.

Paris is a very beautiful city. Its citizens have taken great care to lay out streets, design parks, and construct buildings so as to make everything pleasing to the eye. Many thousands of travelers every year visit the art galleries, parks, and other points of interest in Paris.



A Street in Paris

In the oldest part of the city, on the island in the Seine, is the famous old cathedral of Notre Dame. Among the most attractive places are the garden of the Tuileries, in which formerly stood a palace of the kings of France, the Place de la Concorde, surrounded by parks and beautiful buildings, and the Champs Élysées, a beautiful garden with wide avenues extending across it. The Louvre, formerly a palace, is one of the finest art galleries in the world. In the palace at Versailles, in the suburbs of the city, there are now over two thousand valuable works of art.

The first object to be seen when approaching Paris, and the last when departing, is the great Eiffel Tower, which was erected at the time of the Paris Exposition in 1889. It reaches a height of nine hundred feet above the street and is believed to be the "loftiest structure ever erected on the face of the earth."

Havre, at the mouth of the Seine River, is the seaport for Paris and the great forwarding port for northern France. Large ocean vessels deliver and receive their passengers and goods at Havre. A number of steamship

lines from New York and other great ports terminate there. Ships at the wharves are almost continually unloading American wheat and cotton.

Lyons is, next to Paris, the largest manufacturing city of France. It is a great silk-producing and silk-manufacturing center. Many thousands of people in southern France are engaged in raising mulberry trees



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Champs Élysées

and feeding their leaves to silkworms, and many thousands more are employed in the silk mills at Lyons. Large quantities of woolen goods also are manufactured there.

The port of Marseilles is situated on the southern coast not far from the mouth of the Rhone River. Its importance is increased by the fact that the Rhone, in places, is too shallow to admit the largest vessels.



In the Porcelain District, Limoges

Grain, silk, coffee, and other goods are unloaded at Marseilles and forwarded by smaller vessels and railroads to the Rhone valley and the interior of France. It is an ancient city. Navigators for many centuries have found shelter in its harbor, and it is still the leading port of the Mediterranean.

There are several other important cities. Rouen is the greatest cotton-manufacturing city of France. Bordeaux is the leading wine port of the world. St. Etienne is particularly noted for the manufacture of ribbons. Over forty thousand people in that city and its vicinity are engaged in the ribbon industry.

1. Can you give reasons why France is favorably situated for commerce?

2. About how far is Havre from Paris?

3. Havre has a large trade with Brazil. Name a product that is probably imported into France from that country.

4. Name goods that ships would be likely to take to South America in making the return voyage from Havre.

5. Large quantities of wool are imported into France from the countries that border on the Plata River. What countries are they?

6. Bordeaux is near the mouth of what river?

7. At Limoges fine porcelain is made. Where is it situated?

8. About how far from Lyons is St. Etienne?

9. Brest and Cherbourg are French naval stations. Where are they?

10. What city of France is directly opposite Dover, England?

11. Lille is noted for its woolen manufactures. In what part of France is it?

12. Sketch a map of France and locate the most important cities and towns.



A Village Street in Holland

10. The Netherlands

Across the North Sea east of England is the small country called the Netherlands. The name, which means the Lowlands, is a very proper one, since this is the lowest and flattest country in Europe. It is also sometimes called Holland. Not only is the country very flat, but much of it is below the level of the sea. In fact the sea once covered a portion of it, but has been

driven back by the Dutch inhabitants. The methods by which these people have extended the borders of their little country and have gained homes and fertile farms from the bed of the ocean show great energy and skill.

If we were to visit Holland, our attention would be attracted at once by the dikes, the canals, and the great windmills.

The dikes are huge embankments that hold back the ocean. Some of these are over three hundred feet thick and from thirty to sixty feet high. A body of water is removed in this way. A dike is first extended across an arm of the sea, and then the water of the enclosed lake is pumped up high enough to flow over into the ocean. This often requires the work of immense pumps for many months, and in some cases even years.

Hundreds of millions of dollars have been expended in constructing dikes, and it takes several millions every year to keep them in repair. There are now about two thousand miles of dikes in the country, and the people are continually building more. A long dike, now under construction, will shut out the great body of water called the Zuyder Zee. This will add to the territory of the Dutch hundreds of square miles of excellent farming land.

During the stormy winter season the dikes are carefully watched. If a leak is discovered by a watchman, an alarm bell is rung, and all the men, women, and children of the vicinity must hasten to the spot to assist in stopping the water. A small leak would soon become larger, and in a short time there would be a terrible flood.

After a dike has been built and the water removed there are further difficulties to contend with. More water comes in the form of rain, and this must be continually pumped out that the land may be dry enough for healthful homes and for crops. For the purpose of draining the land the country is covered with a network of ditches and canals. The surplus



A Scene in Holland

water runs into ditches, and from these is pumped up into canals with higher banks. From these the water is again pumped into still higher and larger canals. It is finally raised, in this way, above the level of the ocean and flows out. At the points where the water from the great canals flows into the ocean there are gates which prevent it from flowing back at high tide.

The Dutch canals have many other important uses. They are used for traveling and transportation. The farmer rows to the pasture to milk his cows or to the

fields to gather the crops. The people often travel in boats to market and to church.

It is said that there are over fifty thousand people in the Netherlands whose homes are in barges on the canals. Many of them spend their whole lives there from infancy to old age. They move about from place



On the Canal at Rotterdam

to place to carry on trade. The barges are moved by sails when the wind is favorable, but much of the time men, women, and children are seen walking on the banks and pulling at the barge ropes. Plants and birds, and even cows, are sometimes kept on these barges, or house boats. About thirty thousand children in Holland live in this way, and since they move about so much it is difficult for the government to be sure that they all attend the schools.

During the winter months the canals are frozen over, and there is much skating everywhere. The farmers skate to market and the children to school.

The Dutch people are very thrifty; there are almost

no beggars among them. They have gained their wealth largely by cultivating the land. The level lowland, particularly that part which was once the bed of the ocean, is very fertile and produces large crops. The greater part, however, is used for pasturing. In the moist climate that prevails along the western coast grass grows so abundantly that the land is very profit-



A Home on the Canal

able for pasturing farm animals. Across the level farms cattle, horses, sheep, and swine are to be seen in every direction. The butter and cheese of the Netherlands have an excellent reputation and are exported in large amounts. Many vegetables and flowers are raised, and sold in the cities of Europe.

Holland, of course, has no water power, and since it has but little coal manufacturing is by means of imported coal and windmills. Winds from the ocean blow very regularly over the flat country, and windmills are used not only to drive the pumps for draining the land but also to furnish power for various purposes. Nearly every farmer in the country has a windmill.

The Dutch people deserve much credit for the courage and patience with which they have overcome the greatest difficulties. They not only have gained their land by a struggle against the sea, but they are obliged to continue the struggle. A traveler in the country once



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Dutch Costumes

In the cities and larger towns the customs and dress of the Dutch people are much like those of other Europeans and Americans, but in some of the provinces the old dress is still to be seen. The men wear very broad trousers, and many of the women wear a great number of skirts and petticoats to give themselves a broad appearance. Little Dutch children, when dressed in their best costumes, are as gay as butterflies. They clatter along

remarked that he was surprised that Dutchmen ever dared to go to sleep. These people are noted for extreme neatness. The time that the women can spare from working in the fields and making the clothing for their families is spent in keeping their homes spotless.

to school in wooden shoes, but leave these at the school-house door and sit in their stockings.

Although the home country of the Dutch people is small, they have gained important colonial possessions, and they own many ships that are engaged in carrying on trade with the colonies and with other countries. The most important of the colonies are several large



Amsterdam

islands and a great number of smaller islands in the East Indies. They also own Dutch Guiana and several small islands of the West Indies. All the colonies of the Netherlands together contain about sixty times as much territory as the home country.

The three important cities of the Netherlands are Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and The Hague. The king or queen is always crowned at Amsterdam, but the royal residence is at The Hague, as well as most of the government buildings.

Amsterdam is built upon a great number of islands joined together by about three hundred bridges. It is

the great commercial center for trade with the Dutch colonies as well as with other countries. It is a great market for coffee and spices from the East. It is specially noted for the industry of cutting and polishing diamonds, most of which come from the mines of South Africa. Hundreds of men, women, and children are employed in the diamond factories. As diamonds come



The Hague

from the mines they are usually imperfect in form. In the factories they are split and polished and thus changed to the sparkling gems that we see. The tools for working upon diamonds must themselves contain diamonds, because nothing else would be hard enough for the purpose. All the diamond dust is carefully saved for polishing other diamonds. The saws used for cutting are made of wires covered with a coating of diamond dust.

1. Tell briefly about the early Dutch settlements in the United States.
2. Name five of the largest islands of the East Indies.

3. On what oceans would a vessel sail in going from Amsterdam to Java by way of the Cape of Good Hope?

4. About how far is it from Amsterdam to the Cape of Good Hope?

5. About how long is the voyage from Amsterdam to Dutch Guiana?

6. About how far is it from Amsterdam to Rotterdam?

7. In what direction is The Hague from Amsterdam?

8. In what direction is Amsterdam from London?

9. Haarlem is noted for the production of immense quantities of flower bulbs, especially tulips. Near what large city is it?

10. Why can railroads be built in the Netherlands more easily than in a country like Scotland?

11. At the ports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam large quantities of goods are received on their way to and from Germany. Can you tell why?



The Mound at Waterloo

II. Belgium

Between France and the Netherlands is the little country of Belgium. Sometimes the name Netherlands is regarded as including Belgium. The part along the coast is low and level, but the southeastern part is a hilly region with woodland and waterfalls.

In its early history Belgium suffered much from European wars. The great battle of Waterloo, in which Napoleon Bonaparte was defeated, was fought on Belgian soil, and a large mound now marks the scene. In the year 1840 the great powers of Europe agreed that Belgium should be regarded as neutral territory in time of war and that the armies of other nations might not enter it or pass over it. Since the country has thus

been freed from the need of maintaining a large army, it has been at liberty to devote itself to the pursuits of peace and has rapidly advanced in prosperity.

Among the hills of Belgium there are rich mines of coal and iron besides other minerals. On account of this advantage the people do a large amount of manu-

facturing. The country is so small that coal and iron are transported to any part of it with but little expense, and manufacturing towns have sprung up in every quarter. Because of so much manufacturing Belgium affords employment to a great number of people. It is one of the most densely populated regions in the world. It is only a little more than one third as large as our state of Maine, but



Spinning Flax

contains ten times as many people.

The demand for food to supply such a population leads naturally to the use of all available land for farming, and about one half of the people are engaged in agriculture. Most of the farms are so small that they would seem to us like mere gardens, but the farm work is done with great care and skill and the land yields abundant crops. The Belgians are able to produce the greater part of their food supplies. Among other crops much flax is raised for the manufacture of linen. The

best linen in the world is produced in the valley of the Lys River. The water of that river is very pure and readily dissolves or softens substances in the flax straw so that the fibers are easily separated.

Although Belgium is so small, it is the home of two distinct peoples, the Flemings in the north and the Wal-



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Stacks of Flax in Belgium.

loons in the south. The Flemings speak the Flemish language, which resembles the Dutch and German languages, and most of the Walloons speak French, but for several centuries these people have been united for the defense and support of their common country. All seem fond of their native land, and but very few are inclined to emigrate.

A large section of central Africa, called the Congo State, belongs to Belgium. The Belgians were prominent in the exploration of Africa, and in the year 1885, by agreement among the great powers, the Congo State

was placed under the charge of the Belgian king. In 1908 it was formally annexed to the country.

In a land with such a dense population there are naturally many towns and cities. In some sections the country seems to travelers to be entirely covered



Milk Cart in Antwerp

with towns and villages. The train no sooner passes out of one than the houses of another begin to appear.

Many of the cities of Belgium are connected with the sea by canals and rivers deep enough to admit large vessels. It has more

navigable waterways and railroads, in proportion to its size, than any other country.

Antwerp is the largest city and the principal seaport of the country. It is one of the principal ports of Europe. Some of the great steamship lines from New York terminate there. It is a great market for ivory and rubber from Africa and is the home of many wealthy merchants. It has a celebrated cathedral which can be seen a long distance from the city. In this cathedral there are famous pictures by the celebrated painter Rubens, who was a native of Antwerp.

Brussels, the capital, is noted for the manufacture of carpets and laces. It is a beautiful city and is sometimes called the "Paris of Belgium." Its people speak the language of the French, whom they resemble in their habits. This city contains a great number of museums and famous works of art.



View in Antwerp

Liege is the busiest industrial city. Besides its woolen and linen manufactures it produces a large amount of silk and silk goods, cut glass, and fire-arms.

Ghent is a center for the flax and linen industry. It is noted for the manufacture of linen cloth and laces. It also has many cotton factories.

1. About how much smaller is Belgium than the Netherlands?
2. About how many countries of the size of Belgium would it take to make a country as large as France?
3. Many of the towns of Belgium have two names. Can you give the reason for this?
4. Through what country besides Belgium do ships pass in going from Antwerp to the sea?
5. About how far is Antwerp from the sea?
6. In what part of the country is Brussels?

7. In what direction is Liege from Brussels?
8. On what river is Ghent?



City Hall, Brussels

9. Mechlin is noted for its hand-made lace. In what direction is it from Antwerp?

10. Ostend is a fishing port and a famous watering place. Where is it situated?

11. The famous belfry of Bruges, 350 feet high, was built more than 500 years ago. About how far is Bruges from Ostend?

12. Sketch a map of both Belgium and the Netherlands and locate the most important cities of the two countries.

12. Spain and Portugal

The large peninsula in the southwestern part of Europe, sometimes called the Spanish Peninsula, consists of the two countries, Spain and Portugal. These are so similar to each other in respect to land surface, climate, and industries, that they may well be considered together.

This peninsula was long ago a part of the Roman Empire. When this was broken up, tribes of Goths from the north overran the northern part. After-

ward the Moors, who were a dark-skinned people from northern Africa, crossed over to Spain, and in hard-fought battles drove the inhabitants to the north and occupied the greater part of the country.

These Moors were Mohammedans, or followers of the prophet Mohammed, whose teachings were contained in their sacred book called the Koran. The Christian religion had been previously established in Spain. A long series of wars now took place between the Mohammedans and the Christians.

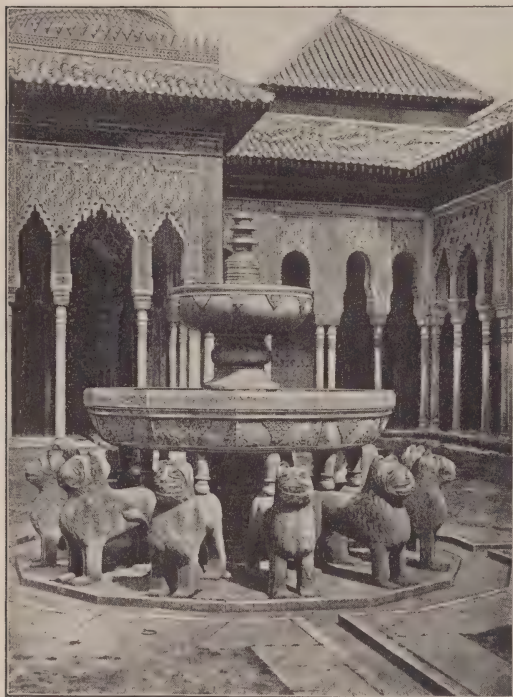


Roman Aqueduct in Spain

Although the Moors were cruel in war, they were energetic and able, and made many improvements in the country. They developed agriculture by irrigation, and constructed magnificent buildings. Among the Moors were many learned men as well as valiant warriors, and they founded schools and libraries.

The most famous structure of the Moors, the ruins of which are a marvel to travelers, is the fortress of the Alhambra, in the southeastern part of Spain. It was erected on a steep cliff that rises above the city of

Granada, which, in the time of the Moors, had 400,000 inhabitants. The walls of the palace were colored and gilded, and decorated by the greatest artists.



The Court of Lions in the Alhambra

For eight centuries the Moors were at war with the Spaniards of the north, who gradually forced them back to the south, and in 1492 drove them out of the country.

After this, Spain became one of the most powerful nations of Europe. Spanish sailors made voyages to all

parts of the world, discovering new lands and claiming them as Spanish possessions. At one time Spain claimed nearly all of South America and a portion of North America, besides many islands and other lands.

Portugal was once a part of Spain, but in the twelfth century became a separate nation. The Portuguese also naturally became a seafaring people and gained many

foreign possessions. In South America they held Brazil for a time, and many of the inhabitants of that country still speak the Portuguese language. The Portuguese have large possessions along the eastern and western coasts of Africa and own several groups of islands.

During recent centuries the power and importance of the peoples of this peninsula have greatly declined, and they are now among the weaker nations of the world.



Street in Seville

In dealing with their colonies the English and the Spaniards show a marked contrast. Both nations had a small amount of territory at home and both gained large foreign possessions; but while Great Britain has steadily increased in power, Spain has steadily declined. The British people have sought to improve the lands and the peoples that have come into their power. Their purpose has been, not simply to gain wealth for themselves, but also to make the new countries desirable

parts of the British Empire. The Spaniards, on the other hand, after discovering and conquering new countries, have generally treated the natives harshly. Their principal purpose has been to enrich themselves and to carry their riches home to the mother country. Wealth so easily gained has led to a life of ease and has tended to ruin the Spaniards, as it led to the ruin of the ancient Romans.



The Crowd at a Bull Fight

The popularity of the bull fight as an amusement still continues in Spain and in many Spanish-American countries. It may be regarded as an indication of the fondness for pleasure and the indifference to cruelty that have appeared in the history of the Spanish people. Large herds of bulls, selected for their fierceness, are still raised in Spain for the sole purpose of producing bloody scenes for the entertainment of the people.

The Spanish colonies have one after another revolted

and separated themselves from the power of Spain. This is because Spain has treated them so cruelly.

The failure of both Spain and Portugal to become permanently prosperous and powerful has been partly due to the lack of advantages at home. Ranges of mountains

not far from the coast extend nearly around the peninsula. The interior is crossed by mountains and hills. The rivers are not navigable for long distances and it is not practicable to



A Spanish Plowman

make many canals. Spain is therefore deprived of the advantage that France possesses, of being able to transport goods by water to various parts of the country.

Another disadvantage is the arid climate of a large part of the peninsula. In the mountainous section of the northwest there is a good supply of moisture, but over the greater part of the tableland of the interior there is not sufficient rain for agriculture.

1. What bodies of water border on the Spanish Peninsula?
2. Name three of the most important rivers.
3. Name and locate three mountain ranges of the peninsula.

4. Where are Cape Finisterre and Cape St. Vincent?
5. Name some states along our Atlantic coast which have about the same latitude as Spain.
6. The Balearic Islands belong to Spain. Where are they situated?
7. The Canary Islands also belong to Spain. In what direction are they from the home country?
8. The Azores, the Madeira Islands, and the Cape Verde Islands belong to Portugal. Where are they situated?
9. Name some noted Spanish and Portuguese explorers, and state what each accomplished.
10. Spain is about how many times as large as Portugal?

13. Industries and Cities

The industries of the Spanish people have been much neglected. For hundreds of years the attention of the government and the leading men has been given more to the attempt to gain wealth from the colonies than to the improvement of conditions at home. The result is that Spain is far behind the average of the neighboring countries of Europe. The country people in Spain and Portugal are very ignorant, and their way of living is crude and simple. The roads are everywhere generally poor. In the mountainous regions goods are still often carried on the backs of donkeys. Many farmers plow their ground with pieces of wood tipped with iron. On account of the want of enterprise some articles, such as grain, cattle, and coal, are now imported, whereas they might be produced at home in more than sufficient quantities to supply the Spanish people.

At present, however, there are reasons for hoping for better things. Since the close of the Spanish-American War, by which Spain lost Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines, the last of her important colonies, many Spaniards have returned from these colonies to Spain.

They are beginning to realize the need of devoting themselves to improvements in the home country.

Among the hills and valleys of the arid plateau region of the interior herds of sheep and goats roam, feeding upon the scanty grasses. In the northwestern part, where a better supply of moisture produces a richer growth of grass, many herds of cattle are raised.

Besides the lack of moisture the temperature of the interior is not favorable to the growth of a great variety of crops. Although the summers are warm, the elevation of the



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Bridge and Farm in the Hill Country

land renders the winters cold. Considerable wheat is raised in Spain because that grain requires less moisture than many other crops.

In some of the river valleys and along the coast agriculture is in a more prosperous condition on account of irrigation. In the south the Moors introduced an elaborate system of irrigation, and this has been con-

tinued by the Spaniards. In the warm climate of that region the rich land is supplied with water from mountain streams and is very productive. Grains and fruits grow in abundance, as they grow in southern California. We are all familiar with Malaga grapes, which are



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Picking Malaga Grapes

raised in the vicinity of the city of Malaga and come to us packed in chips of cork. Many Valencia oranges formerly came from the port of Valencia. Along the entire Spanish coast from Valencia to Gibraltar the country abounds in grapes, for wine and raisins, oranges, lemons, figs, and other tropical fruits. There are many olive orchards in southern Spain. The chief food of Spanish peasants consists of bread and olives. Olive oil, which is pressed from ripe olives, is generally used in Spain instead of butter.

Portugal also is noted for the production of excellent

fruits, particularly grapes and olives. It is a mountainous country, and as the westerly winds pass over it they leave more moisture than on the tablelands beyond. The hilly pastures support many cattle and sheep.

Portugal produces the greater part of the world's supply of cork, although some comes from Spain and from northern Africa. The cork tree is an evergreen oak with very thick and soft bark. If when the outer bark



Royal Palace at Madrid

is removed care is taken not to injure the inner layer, a new coat of cork will grow in ten or twelve years.

One of the most prosperous industries of Spain is mining. The country produces a large quantity of silver, copper, and quicksilver.

Neither Spain nor Portugal has done much manufacturing. One reason for this has been the ignorance of the people. Although the Spanish Peninsula contains coal that might be used to produce power for factories, but little has been employed for that purpose.

Most of the cities, as would be expected, are situated along the coast or near it. Madrid, however, the largest city of Spain, is located on the tableland of the interior. Its present size is partly due to the fact that it is a convenient center for the railroads that cross the country. It has become both the political center of the country and the commercial center of the interior. The



The Docks at Barcelona

royal residence at Madrid is one of the finest palaces in the world. In its armory travelers are shown the armor worn by Christopher Columbus and the swords used by Cortez and Pizarro.

Barcelona is the second city in size and the principal seaport. It is also the largest manufacturing center. More than 100,000 people in Barcelona and vicinity are employed in cotton factories where as many as 400,000 bales of cotton are used every year. The greater part of the raw cotton is imported from the United States.

Lisbon and Oporto are the chief cities of Portugal. Lisbon has one of the finest harbors in Europe. From Oporto large quantities of port wine are shipped.

Other cities have an interest for us because of their past renown. Cordova was a famous city hundreds of years ago. At one time it had nearly a million inhabitants. Granada was a large and splendid city in the time of the Moors.



Toledo

1. Toledo was once the capital of Spain. About how far is it from Madrid?

2. In Seville there is a famous Moorish palace called the Alcazar. On what river is Seville?

3. In what direction from Seville is Cordova?

4. About how far is Granada from the seacoast?

5. Cadiz was a thriving seaport in ancient times. About how far is it from the Strait of Gibraltar?

6. In what direction from Seville is Palos, the port from which Columbus sailed to America?

7. A large amount of quicksilver comes from the mines of Almaden. In what range of mountains are they?

8. The rock of Gibraltar at the southern point of Spain and the town and harbor at its foot belong to Great Britain. Why is this rock prized so highly by that country?

9. Commencing with Barcelona, name in order the important sea-ports of Spain on the Mediterranean, including Cartagena.
10. Near the mouths of what rivers are Lisbon and Oporto?
11. Sketch a map of the Spanish Peninsula, showing the mountains, rivers, and cities.



Gibraltar

Review

1. How large a country is France?
2. Who were the ancestors of the French people?
3. Why did the people of France naturally unite in one nation?
4. Give incidents in the history of the French.
5. Tell about their government and possessions.
6. Explain the advantages of the physical features of the country.
7. What are the chief agricultural products of the different sections of France?
8. Tell about the number of farms.
9. Tell about the French system of farming.
10. Why is France one of the leading manufacturing countries?
11. What kind of goods do the French manufacture?
12. Describe the Riviera.
13. Explain how attar of roses is produced.
14. Tell about the origin of the city of Paris.
15. Give reasons why it is a great commercial center.
16. For what kind of manufacturing is Paris noted?
17. Describe some of the attractive features of Paris.
18. Tell about the port of Havre.
19. For what is Lyons noted?
20. Why is Marseilles an important port?

21. Mention important facts connected with other French cities.

22. Why is the Netherlands an appropriate name?

23. Describe the dikes of the Netherlands.

24. Explain how surplus water is removed from the country.

25. For what purposes are Dutch canals convenient?

26. Tell about the Dutch people who live upon barges.

27. Tell about farming in the Netherlands.

28. For what purposes are windmills used in that country?

29. Explain some of the difficulties that beset the Dutch people.

30. Describe some of the old costumes of the Dutch?

31. Tell about the colonial possessions of the Netherlands.

32. For what is Amsterdam noted?

33. Describe the process of preparing diamonds.

34. Describe the physical features of Belgium.

35. Tell about the history of Belgium.

36. Why is Belgium chiefly a manufacturing country?

37. How dense is the population of the country?

38. Why is it not necessary for the Belgians to import much food?

39. What special advantage has Belgium for the production of linen?

40. Tell about the two peoples of the country.

41. Why does the Congo State belong to Belgium?

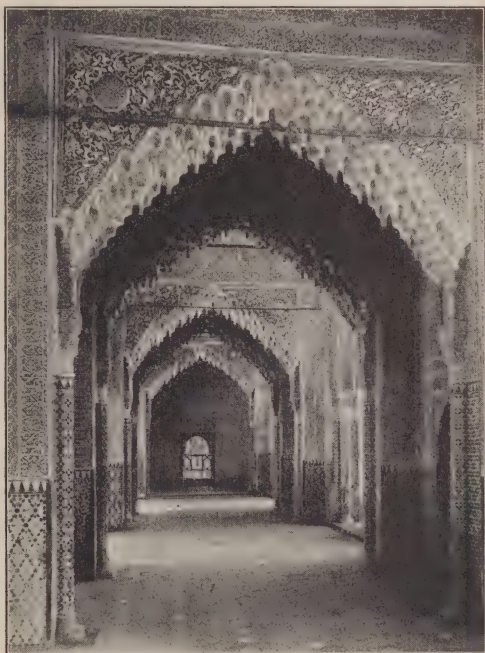
42. Tell about the towns and cities of the country.

43. Describe the city of Antwerp.

44. Describe the city of Brussels.

45. For what is Liege noted?

46. For what is Ghent noted?



Moorish Decoration

47. Tell briefly about the early history of the Spanish Peninsula.
48. Tell about the Moors.
49. Describe the Alhambra.
50. What did Spain accomplish after the Moors were expelled?
51. Give an account of the Portuguese.
52. How have England and Spain differed in dealing with colonies?
53. Tell about bull fights in Spain.
54. Describe the physical features and climate of the Spanish Peninsula.
55. Explain the condition of the industries of the Spanish people.
56. Tell about stock-raising and agriculture in the interior of Spain.
57. Tell about agriculture in southern Spain.
58. Describe agricultural conditions in Portugal.
59. Tell about the cork industry.
60. What minerals are found in Spain?
61. Why has there been but little manufacturing in Spain and Portugal?
62. Describe the city of Madrid.
63. What city is noted for cotton manufacturing?
64. Tell about Lisbon and Oporto.
65. Tell about two ancient cities of Spain.

14. Norway

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark were once a single nation under the same ruler. A thousand years ago their people spoke a common language, called Old Norse; Norwegian and Danish are almost the same language, and Swedish is very similar.

About four hundred years ago Sweden became independent, and about a century ago Norway was separated from Denmark and united with Sweden. After that time Norway and Sweden had separate governments, but were ruled by the same king. Differences between the two peoples in respect to both home matters and relations with foreign countries led to dissatisfaction, and in the year 1905 by a peaceful agreement they became entirely separate kingdoms.

In respect to its location and climate Norway is one

of the most wonderful countries in the world. It lies so far north that nearly one third of it is within the Arctic Circle, and its southern extremity is but little farther south than the southern part of Greenland. Even in the southern part of the country the days are so long in midsummer that newspapers are read upon



A Fjord in Norway

the streets at ten o'clock at night. The mild climate of this northern country is due mainly to the direction of the prevailing winds. Norway would be no more suitable for human habitation than Greenland is if it were not warmed by westerly winds from the ocean.

The greater part of Norway is a mountainous plateau that remains from the wearing down of a high mountain range. During this process of wearing, either glaciers or streams of swiftly running water formed long and deep valleys extending in the direction of the sea. By the sinking of the land of western Europe many islands were

formed along the coast of Norway, and the long valleys became deep bays or inlets, which in that country are called fjords. Some of these extend into the land for nearly one hundred miles.

The fjords are so well protected by the surrounding mountains that vessels may safely enter them at all times and find shelter. This advantage has tended to make the inhabitants a seafaring people. The North-



A Viking Ship

men in their warships became a terror to many lands.

They not only invaded the neighboring countries of Europe, but discovered Iceland and Greenland, and even reached

North America several centuries before it was discovered by Columbus. One of the ships of these old Vikings is to be seen in the museum at Christiania. It was found beneath a mound near one of the fjords. Human bones and other articles found in the ship indicate that it was the burial place of some Viking hero. As a mark of honor he had been buried in the ship in which he had braved the sea.

The Norwegians still build many boats not only for fishing in home waters but also for carrying on com-



merce. They have more merchant vessels upon the ocean than any other European nation except Great Britain.

It is not difficult to understand the reasons why Norway is not an agricultural country. Even where the climate is mild enough, it is unprofitable to cultivate



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In a Norwegian Sawmill

the soil because of the steep hills and mountains. The farms are too small and rough for the use of machinery. On account of these hard conditions, both in Norway and in portions of Sweden, many farmers have emigrated to America. They have settled mainly on the level land of the Central States.

The forests of Norway in some measure offset the lack of an agricultural district. In the northern part there are vast tracts of pine and fir trees, and farther south varieties of hardwood trees abound. Streams descending from the mountains furnish ample water power, and the manufacture of lumber is one of the leading industries. A large amount of lumber is

shipped away in Norwegian vessels to foreign markets. The countries of western Europe depend largely upon Norway and Sweden for their lumber supplies. The number of mills for the manufacture of paper from wood is rapidly increasing. The forests also yield large quantities of turpentine and resin.

Fishing is a very important industry of Norway. Cod-fish are plentiful in the cold waters near the northern



Drying Fish

coast of Europe, as they are in the northern waters of the American side of the Atlantic. The best fishing grounds are about the Lofoden Islands, which thousands of Norwegian fishermen visit every spring.

The northern portion of Norway and Sweden is the home of the Lapps and is known as Lapland. These peculiar people are very short and have high cheek bones and flat noses. They do not belong to the White Race, as most other European peoples do, but to the Yellow Race, like many of the peoples of Asia.

The Lapps who live at a distance from the coast support themselves chiefly by their herds of reindeer. Their food consists of reindeer meat and reindeer milk, and their clothing of reindeer skins. They live in tents and move from place to place in search of moss upon which their reindeer may feed.



Lapp and Reindeer

In a country so far north as Norway, and so limited in natural advantages, we should not expect the cities to be large or numerous. Christiania, the capital and largest city, is situated at the head of a long fjord. It contains many fine residences and beautiful parks. There are several smaller cities and towns along the western coast. Trondhjem is about a thousand years old. It has the most northerly railway station in the world and a harbor that never freezes.

Hammerfest, on the coast of Norway, is farther north than any other town in Europe. In winter, in American

waters at the same latitude, we should find solid fields of ice, but on account of the modifying influence of the ocean winds vessels can enter the harbor of Hammerfest at all times of the year. It is a surprise to many travelers to find in that Arctic region a town where people cultivate gardens and have newspapers and telephones.

Sixty miles beyond Hammerfest is the North Cape. Excursion steamers in summer often proceed as far as



The Midnight Sun at North Cape

that cape that their passengers may reach the most northern point of land in Europe and have a view of the sun at midnight.

Norway is a popular country for summer visitors. From the steamers in the fjords and from the highways among the mountains there is beautiful scenery on all sides.

1. About how long is Norway?
2. On which side of the Arctic Circle are the Lofoden Islands?
3. Why are the rivers of Norway very short?

4. Can you give reasons why only a small part of the water power of Norway is used for manufacturing?

5. Much of the foreign trade of Norway is carried on with Great Britain.



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The Principal Street in Christiania

Name articles that Norwegian vessels would be likely to take home in exchange for lumber.

6. Give reasons why the towns and villages of Norway are mostly near the coast.

7. Can you explain why the harbor of Christiania is frozen over in winter, while that of Hammerfest is not?

8. About how far is it in a direct line from Christiania to Trondhjem?

9. Bergen is an important fishing port. Where is it situated?

10. Find how the latitude of Hammerfest compares with that of the most northerly point of Alaska.

11. Why is Norway called the "Land of the Midnight Sun"?

15. Sweden

The western border of Sweden is mountainous, like Norway. This is because it contains the eastern slope of the mountain range that separates the two countries. To the east and south of these mountains the country is covered with low hills and dotted with numerous lakes formed by the Ice Sheet. In the central part of the country lakes appear in almost every direction. The southern part is a region of low and level land.

The rivers of Sweden have longer courses than those in Norway and flow through more gently sloping land. Some of them are therefore navigable for long distances.

Lumbering is a leading industry in Sweden as well as in Norway. The northern half of the country is well covered with timber forests, and waterfalls supply power for manufacturing. Much timber is now converted into



Making Matches in Sweden

pulp for paper and much is used in the manufacture of matches. The amount of wood required for a single match is so small that it is difficult to understand how the match industry can consume a great amount of timber. But almost everybody uses matches. It has been estimated that the civilized people of the world strike on the average three million matches per minute. It requires over seven hundred billion matches a year to supply the United States alone. There are many match factories in the United States. A single factory on our Pacific coast cuts up into little match sticks over two hundred thousand feet of pine lumber every day. In

Sweden thousands of women and children are engaged in making match boxes and sticks.

Valuable minerals are found in Sweden. Besides copper and zinc, its mines yield the best kind of iron ore, which is desirable for making fine steel. Unfortunately there are no coal mines of any account. Some ore is smelted with charcoal and wood, and some with coal



Making Charcoal

obtained from other countries, but a large amount of Swedish ore is exported to countries in which coal is easily obtained. Among these countries are England, Germany, France, and Belgium.

The production of charcoal for smelting ore and other purposes is an important industry in Sweden. Sticks of wood are either piled up and covered with sods or packed in large ovens such as are used for preparing coke from coal. A slow fire, kept burning for a long time, consumes those parts of the wood that give much smoke and little heat. The charcoal that remains when the fire is extinguished produces a great amount of heat

and is sometimes used in place of mineral coal or coke, although it is more expensive.

Agriculture is the leading occupation of the level lands of southern Sweden and is of considerable importance among the hills and valleys farther north. Although the climate is cold in winter, the summers are warm, and crops mature very rapidly. Large quantities of beets for sugar, and wheat and other grains are produced. Much of the



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A Swedish Family Harvesting

land is excellent for pasturing, and the country produces a large amount of dairy goods for foreign markets. Because of their interest in dairying the Swedes have become noted for the manufacture of machines and implements suitable for dairy work.

The development of agriculture has been much hindered by the fact that many of the farms are very small. The law of Sweden has required that when a man dies his land shall be equally divided among his children, and

this has resulted in the division of the land into a great number of small strips. The land belonging to one farmer may consist of a number of these separate lots.

Stockholm, the capital and chief city of Sweden, is the great trading center. It is situated upon nine islands, at the entrance to a lake, in a level region where rivers,



Stockholm

lakes, and canals afford a great convenience for transportation. The southern part of Sweden, many centuries ago, was the home of warriors who went out upon the seas in their fighting ships. These Goths had a fortress on the central island of the group on which Stockholm is located, and this was the origin of the city. It has many open squares and parks, and canals and broad sheets of water extending through it in all directions.

So many Swedes have emigrated to America that there are now about one third as many in our country as there are remaining in Sweden. But Sweden has great sources of industry and wealth in its timber lands, mines, and farms. Interest in home industries is increasing, and

fewer people than formerly are departing to foreign shores.



Picturesque Swedish Costumes

1. What bodies of water lie between Sweden and other countries of Europe?
2. What is the name of the range of mountains that forms the boundary between Norway and Sweden?
3. Why is the rainfall greater in Norway than in Sweden?
4. Compare the area of Sweden with that of Norway.
5. How far is it from the northern extremity of Sweden to its southern extremity?
6. In what direction is Christiania from Stockholm?
7. Through a chain of lakes and canals ships can pass from Stockholm to Gothenburg. Why is this a great advantage?
8. Through what waters would a vessel be likely to pass in carrying a load of iron ore from Stockholm to Liverpool?
9. Find whether the city of Stockholm is farther north or farther south than the northern point of Labrador.

16. Denmark

The kingdom of Denmark once included the present territory of Norway and Sweden and large sections of Germany and Russia. Although one portion of its domain after another has been severed from it until it

has become one of the smallest countries of Europe, the home country itself has never been subject to any foreign power. This is the more remarkable since



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**Making Butter at the largest Dairy in the World,
Haslev, Denmark**

Germany or any other European nation would be glad to possess it because, in time of war, it would control the passage of ships from the North Sea to the Baltic.

The country now consists of the northern part of the

peninsula sometimes called Jutland, with the neighboring islands. About one half the people live upon the islands, and because long arms of the sea extend into the mainland no part of the country is more than thirty-five miles from the water. Excepting the Netherlands, it is the lowest and flattest country in Europe.

An account of the industries of this small country is simple and easily given. It is so flat that it has but little water power. It also contains no coal for steam power, and hence cannot be a manufacturing country. It contains no mines of valuable metals and but little

timber land. The Danes therefore make agriculture their chief occupation. Danish farmers are very intelligent and have had much success in tilling the soil. They export every year to Great Britain many millions of dollars worth of dairy products.

Copenhagen, the capital city, is upon an island and has the only harbor in Denmark that will accommodate large vessels. The name Copenhagen means Merchants' Haven. Thousands of vessels, passing between the Baltic Sea and the North Sea, go through the narrow strait that separates Denmark from the coast of Sweden, and nearly all of them stop at Copenhagen. Many large ships with cargoes from distant ports unload their wares at Copenhagen and have them forwarded to their



Statue of Hans Christian Andersen,
Copenhagen

various destinations in smaller Danish steamers. This method of distribution has given the city a reputation as a great forwarding port. Copenhagen is also a great distributing center for fish.

Many young people are interested in Denmark because of the great Danish writer of children's stories, Hans Christian Andersen, a statue of whom has been erected in Copenhagen.

The islands of Iceland and Greenland belong to Denmark, and very properly, since these lands were first discovered by Scandinavian Vikings. Iceland is not a bitterly cold country, as its name suggests. It is out of



Danish Cheese at Haslev

the line of the cold current from the Arctic regions and is surrounded by the warmer waters of the Atlantic. The climate near its coast is therefore temperate and healthful. The inhabitants are descendants of early settlers who came from Europe, but they have had so little contact with the

outer world that their customs are still very simple. They obtain their livelihood largely by raising sheep. They spin yarn from wool and manufacture cloth with hand looms as our forefathers did a hundred years ago. They are accustomed to travel on the backs of ponies.

Iceland is noted for its extinct volcanoes, its beds of lava, and its hot springs and geysers.

The Faroe Islands also belong to Denmark, and some small islands in the West Indies.

1. Compare the area of Denmark with that of Belgium.
2. Why is Denmark sometimes called the "Keeper of the Baltic"?
3. About how far is it from Copenhagen to the Faroe Islands?
4. What other group of islands lies in the line of the voyage from Copenhagen to Iceland?



The Cathedral at Roskilde, Denmark

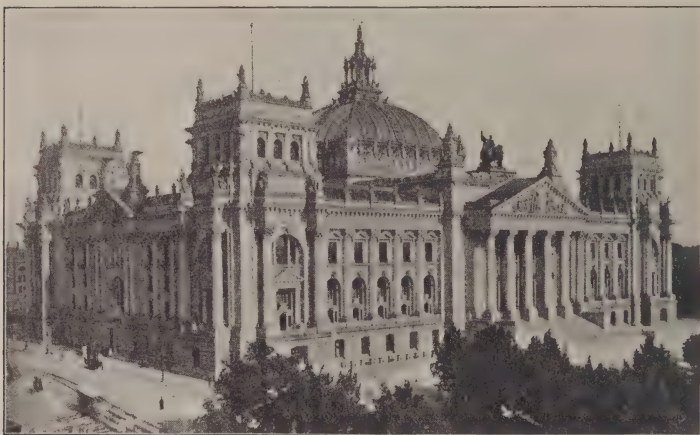
5. About how many degrees of longitude is Iceland farther west than Denmark?
6. Reikiavik is the capital of Iceland. In what part of the island is it?
7. About how much farther north is the southern coast of Iceland than the southern coast of Greenland?
8. Why do Danish ships make voyages to Greenland in the summer only, while they go to Iceland at all times of the year?

17. Germany

Germany is one of the leading nations of Europe. Most of the people are descendants of the Teutonic, or Germanic, tribes that overcame the Romans many centuries ago. Some of these Teutonic people settled in England about fifteen hundred years ago, and most of the English people are their descendants. Thus the Ger-

mans, the English, and the Americans are closely related. The same characteristics have given these three peoples leading parts in the progress of the world.

The German Empire is composed of twenty-six states of various sizes. All these were once independent and were frequently engaged in wars with one another. They were afterward loosely united for the purpose of



The Reichstag, Berlin

guarding their common welfare, somewhat as the American colonies were at first united. Austria was then one of the states of the German union, but later withdrew and established an independent government.

Since the German states were surrounded by powerful countries that could easily overcome any one of them, it became necessary for them to unite for common defense. In 1870 they were victorious in a war with the French. The spirit of brotherhood brought about by this struggle led to a more united government.

The largest and most powerful German state is Prussia. Three others, Bavaria, Saxony, and Würtemberg, are monarchies like Prussia. The King of Prussia is emperor over all the states and is called the Kaiser. His position is somewhat like that of the President of the United States. There is a law-making assembly composed of representatives from the different states,



The Imperial Palace, Berlin

similar to the Congress of the United States. The government is thus a limited, or constitutional, monarchy similar to that of Great Britain.

The Germans are a very highly educated people. They believe in thorough education in the public schools. Every German child is required to attend school, and the school hours are longer and the amount of work required is greater than in American schools. In many German cities are noted universities, at which the highest branches of learning are taught. Many students from America and other countries attend these universities to complete their education.

Germany has a very powerful army and navy. It has been called a land of schools and soldiers. The countries of Europe are so near one another and so liable to be attacked by their neighbors that it is considered necessary to maintain large armies and to build strong fortifications on the frontiers. The Germans



German Military Review

also spend many millions of dollars in building warships to defend their coasts against attacks by other nations, and to protect their colonial possessions and the interests of their citizens in distant parts of the world.

Every able-bodied young man in Germany is required to spend some time in the army, unless excused for particular reasons. In time of peace the German army consists of about half a million men, and several times that number are ready to be called upon in time of war. The necessity of maintaining such an army is a great loss to Germany, as it is to any nation. The welfare of the whole people is greatly hindered when such a number of able young men are taken from positions of

usefulness and sent to live in soldiers' barracks. If the time should come when war would be impossible and the nations of the world could disband their armies, there would be cause for rejoicing all over the world.



A Village on the Rhine

Germany has a dense population. It is not so large as our state of Texas, but it contains over sixty million people. On account of their crowded condition at home many Germans are seeking larger opportunities in other parts of the world. They generally become desirable and successful citizens in new countries, for they are thoroughly educated and trained. There are many Germans in the United States and many in Brazil, Chile, and other countries of South America.

The German government has endeavored to obtain colonial possessions to which its people might emigrate.

It owns territory in Africa and Asia, and many islands in the Pacific. The most important of these colonies

is German East Africa.

The southern part of Germany is very mountainous. The northern part is called the lowlands. Some portions of it are flat, while others consist of roll-



Ruins of Castle Ehrenfels

ing hills. Several rivers flow down from the highlands across the lowlands to the sea.

The Rhine is the great river of Germany. It is, in fact, the great central river of western Europe. It is seven hundred miles long, and is navigable for more than six hundred miles. It is the pride of the German people. It has worn a deep valley among the hills and across the plains, and the scenery along its banks is of exceptional beauty. Here and there are interesting ruins of ancient castles with massive walls and narrow loopholes for windows. Many centuries ago, in that period of history known as the Middle Ages, these castles were occupied by nobles, who were frequently at war with one another. They lived in castles with their soldiers and forced the poor people of the country to support

them. In one of these great castles, protected by immense gates, a very few men could defend themselves against a large army.

Many German stories and poems relate to particular localities along the Rhine. The famous rock of the Lorelei is a high cliff standing near dangerous rapids.

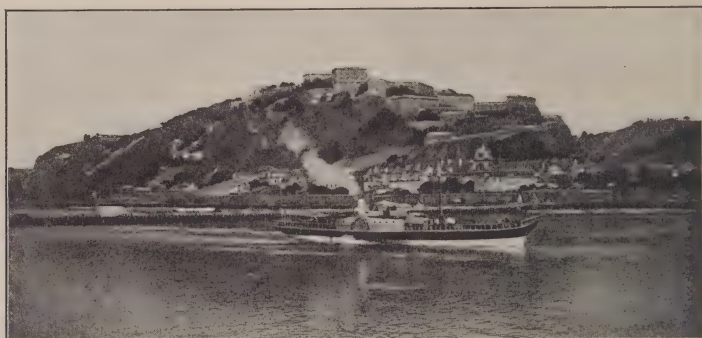


Rock of the Lorelei

It has a remarkable echo, that gave rise to the old legend of a maiden called the Lorelei, who sits upon the rock combing her hair and singing so sweetly that boatmen forget the danger and are enticed into the rapids to their destruction.

Along the river are very strong fortifications to prevent an enemy from getting control of it in time of war. The strongest of these is called Ehrenbreitstein, which means Broad Stone of Honor. It has been used as a stronghold for more than a century, and is often called the "German Gibraltar." It contains hundreds of big guns and provisions enough to support an army of several

thousand men for ten or fifteen years. The German National Monument on a high hill near the river is the greatest monument of its kind in Europe. It commemorates the victories of the Germans in their war with France.



Ehrenbreitstein

1. Name the countries that border upon Germany.
2. Why has the western part of Germany a milder climate than the eastern part?
3. Find how great the average population of Germany is per square mile.
4. Find how the density of the population compares with that of Belgium.
5. In what general directions and into what bodies of water do most of the rivers of Germany flow?
6. What river rises in southern Germany and flows east into the Black Sea?
7. The Kaiser Wilhelm Canal extends from Kiel, on the Baltic Sea, to the mouth of the Elbe River. Of what advantage do you think it is for trade?
8. Of what advantage would this canal be in time of war?
9. The large rivers of France, Belgium, and the Netherlands have helped the progress of Germany. Can you explain this?
10. Germany owns the Caroline Islands, and the Ladrone Islands, except Guam, besides other islands in the Pacific. In what part of the Pacific are these two groups?

18. German Industries and Cities

The ability of Germany to support its large population is especially due to the fact that it possesses a variety of natural advantages, by which the people have profited with intelligence and skill.

There is but little waste land in the country. The soil everywhere is used for agriculture, pasturing, or timber forests. It is not generally very fertile, but so great skill is applied in cultivation that large crops are produced. On the hillsides bordering the Rhine land is so desirable that many cemented



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Terraced Vineyard on the Rhine

walls have been constructed, one above another, to hold the soil and prevent it from being washed away. Most of these terraced slopes are covered with vineyards.

The process of obtaining sugar from beets was first discovered in Germany, and beet sugar is still the lar-

gest agricultural crop. After the demand at home has been supplied there is a large amount remaining to be exported. Fields of grain and grass and herds of thriving cattle cover the plains of northern Germany. The soil and climate are not very well adapted to wheat, but



Peasant Girl Farm Hands on way to Work

crops of rye, oats, and barley take its place. The common bread of the peasants is made from rye. There is not sufficient land, however, to produce grain enough for the entire population. Much is imported from Russia and the United States.

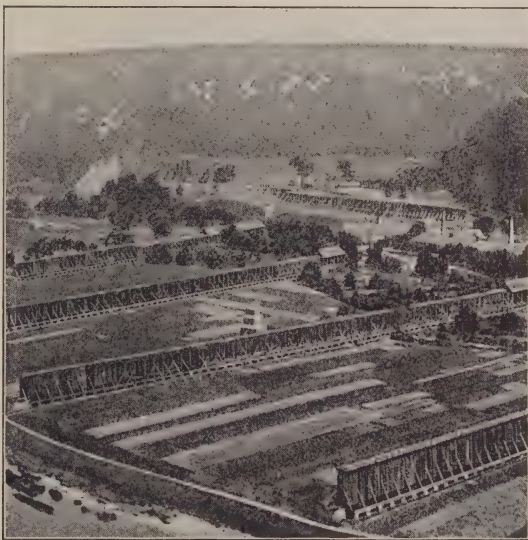
Most German farmers live in villages and go out every day to work upon their small farms. The peasant women do much of the farm work.

Germany ranks next after Great Britain among the manufacturing countries of Europe. The rivers afford considerable water power, and coal and iron are found conveniently near together. The mines are widely scattered over the country and give opportunities for manufacturing industries in many places.

Much manufacturing is done by the people in their homes. Many families support themselves by knitting, making clothing, or carving articles from wood. More children's toys are manufactured by families in the Black Forest region of southern Germany than in any other country. Articles are everywhere regarded as excellent in quality if it is known that they were "made in Germany."

Success in manufacturing goods and in buying and selling them is partly due to the fact that there are many technical and commercial schools in which the young people are trained.

More coal and iron are produced in Germany than in any other countries of the world except the United States and Great Britain. There are about a thousand iron mines in the country. Other mines yield silver, copper, lead, tin, and zinc. In one section there are great beds of potash salts. Large quantities of these salts are imported into the United States for fertilizer.



Salt Works at Kreuznach

German forests are not very extensive, but they are under the control of the government. They are carefully guarded against fire, and no one is permitted to cut down a tree without planting a new one to take its place. Under such treatment the timber lands yield



A Street in Dresden

a far greater supply than they would if they were neglected, as much of the timber land of the United States has been. Throughout the great Black Forest region trees have been carefully planted almost everywhere.

Since Germany has a central location among the countries of western Europe and has a seacoast and good harbors, it has great advantages for commerce both with neighboring countries and with distant countries across the seas. The people have great talent

for trade and are striving to extend their commerce throughout the world.

In a country with such a dense population and with such opportunities for manufacturing there is naturally a large number of important cities. Since the states have been united under a strong central government,



Unter den Linden, Berlin

there has been a rapid growth in many industries, and some of the cities have greatly increased in size.

Berlin, which is the capital city of Prussia and the capital and largest city of the empire, has grown about as rapidly as New York or Chicago. It is situated on a small river, but there are canals connecting it with other rivers. Several of the leading railroads of Europe pass through Berlin and make it a great railroad center. The German people have taken great pains to make their capital attractive. A street in Berlin named Unter den Linden is one of the famous streets of the world. It has seven separate roadways, each of which has a special use.

Hamburg is one of the oldest cities of northern Europe. Among German cities it is next to Berlin in size and is the largest seaport of the continent. It has an excellent harbor near the mouth of the Elbe River, and a large part of the foreign trade of the country



Cologne Cathedral

passes over its wharves. America ships to Hamburg much cotton and a great amount of food supplies.

Bremen, on the river Weser, not far from Hamburg, is an important port, though it is not a very large city. German immigrants to America usually sail from the port of Bremen.

Dresden, the capital of the kingdom of Saxony, is one of the finest of German cities. It contains many noted museums and art galleries. Among the wonderful paintings to be seen there is the Sistine Madonna by Raphael.

Leipzig is situated at the junction of several rivers and is a great manufacturing and commercial city. It has a special reputation as a fur and leather market and is the greatest book-publishing city in the world.



A View in Nuremberg

At Cologne there is a celebrated cathedral, which was begun in the year 1248 and was not finished until 1880. Its spires reach to a height of over five hundred feet.

The greatest iron and steel works of Germany are at Essen. The famous Krupp gun works in that city employ over 40,000 men.

1. The Black Forest extends south from Baden-Baden to the boundary of Switzerland. About how long is it?
2. The great potash mines are near Magdeburg. On what river is that city?
3. Stettin can be reached by ships from the Baltic Sea. On what river is it?

4. Kiel is the chief naval station of Germany. In what direction is it from Hamburg?
5. On the cathedral at Strassburg there is a wonderful clock. In what part of Germany is Strassburg?
6. Munich, the capital of Bavaria, is an important railway center. Where is it situated?
7. Stuttgart, the capital of Württemberg, is a music center. In what direction is it from Strassburg?
8. Chemnitz has been called the "Manchester of Germany," because it is a great manufacturing center. How far is it from Dresden?
9. Breslau is the center of a great iron-manufacturing region. On what river is it?
10. Frankfort-on-the-Main is one of Germany's most ancient cities. Into what river does the Main River flow?
11. Nuremberg is another ancient city. In what direction is it from Munich?
12. Sketch a map of Germany, showing the principal rivers and cities.

19. Switzerland

Switzerland is a very small country. It is not quite twice as large as the state of Massachusetts. Much of it consists of high mountains with streams and lakes among them. The interior, between the Alps in the southern part and the Jura Mountains on the north and west, is a plateau covered with hills and lakes.

The westerly winds passing over the mountains bring an abundance of rain and snow, and in the high altitudes accumulations of snow produce glaciers. These descend along the sloping valleys until they melt and give rise to numerous brooks and rivers.

The Swiss people have had an exceptional history. With so small a country in the midst of the powerful European nations, it is remarkable that they have been able to maintain their independence. The fact that they do not all speak the same language renders this the more

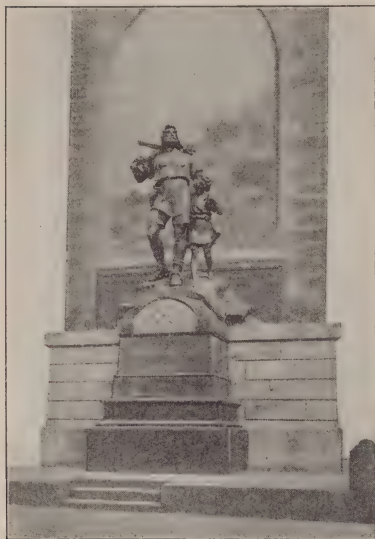
surprising. Although a large proportion speak German, many people in the western part speak French and many in the southern part speak the language of their neigh-



Among the Alps

bors in Italy. Differences in language among people tend to separation, but a common fondness for their native country has kept the Swiss united. It is believed that the scenery of a beautiful mountainous country like Switzerland causes the people to feel a devotion to their native land.

At all events the Swiss have always been very patriotic and have fought hard to defend their country. Their history tells of long struggles against the Austrians,



Statue of Tell at Altorf

who tried to overcome them, and of the brave deeds of William Tell and other heroes, who finally drove out the Austrian tyrants. In a mountainous region small bands of brave men are sometimes able to resist large armies. Although at present other nations might be able to conquer the Swiss, they have no intention of doing so. By agreement among the great powers, Switzerland, like Belgium, is

neutral territory in which no fighting is to be permitted.

Switzerland is the oldest republic in the world. It is divided into twenty-two districts, called cantons, united in a central government similar to ours. In some of the cantons the citizens still meet in the open air and there choose their officers and make their laws.

The wonderful scenery and the cool climate of this small country make it a favorite resort for multitudes of summer travelers. It is estimated that over half a million people visit Switzerland every summer. Mountain scenery is to be found there in the greatest variety.

The lower mountain slopes are covered with forests, but above these in the region of the Alpine meadows there is in summer a rich display of wild flowers of many colors. Among them are the Alpine rose, the azalea, and the rhododendron. Higher still is the region

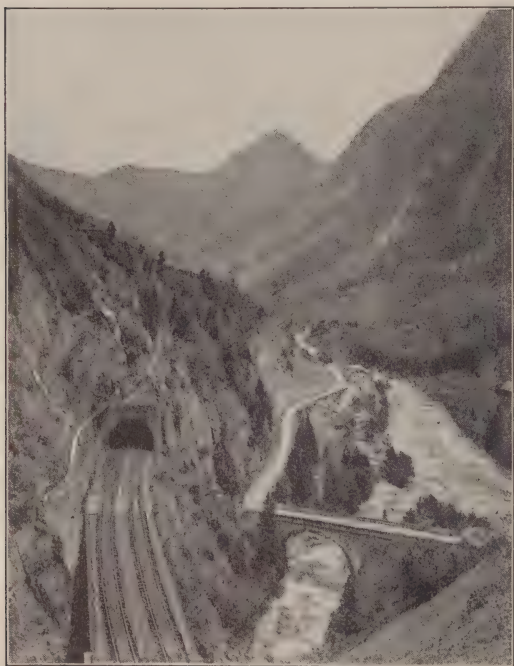


Climbing the Alps

of perpetual snow, where those fond of climbing may brave the treacherous glaciers and dangerous peaks.

For the accommodation of travelers much money has been expended to construct fine roads that lead up the mountain slopes and around steep precipices. Cog railways have been laid to the tops of some of the mountains, but these are too steep for the general purposes of travel and transportation over the Alps, and in recent years a number of remarkable tunnels have been made

under the lowest parts of the valleys. The mountain passes above these tunnels have been used in past centuries as the highways for passing from Switzerland into



St. Gotthard Pass and Tunnel

Italy. In ancient times the great generals Hannibal and Cæsar led armies through them. A little more than a century ago Napoleon Bonaparte led his army of a hundred thousand men over the Alps into Italy. The tunnel under the St. Gotthard Pass is nine and one fourth

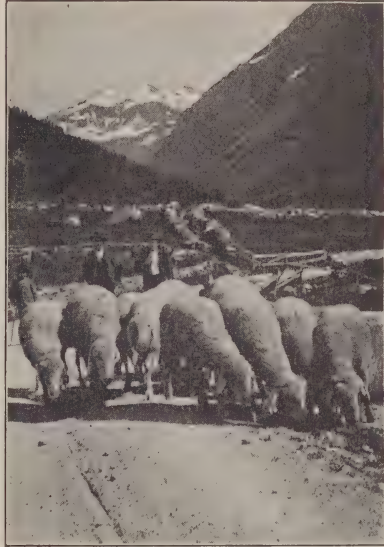
miles long, and that under the Simplon Pass reaches twelve and one half miles through the solid rock of the mountains. Two other long tunnels through the same system of mountains are the Mt. Cenis tunnel in France and the Arlberg tunnel in Austria.

Such a large part of Switzerland is occupied by the mountains that there is but little land suitable for agriculture. In the valleys of the interior plateau grain,

fruit, and silkworms are produced. Every spot of suitable land, wherever it can be found, is used for some crop. On the southern slopes of the hills and mountains, where the rays of the sun are warmest, there are many vineyards and orchards. Although only about one sixth of the land can be tilled, there is a much larger amount of pasture land, and the Swiss have a wide reputation for the manufacture of excellent cheese. In the spring thousands of cows are driven up to the mountain pastures, where they remain in the summer. Herders and many women and children care for the cows and manufacture the cheese. As the snow melts, the cows are driven farther and farther up the mountains. Many sheep and goats also are pastured in the highlands.

There is no coal in Switzerland, and but a small amount of other minerals. The mountain streams afford considerable water power for manufacturing, and this is often converted into electric power and thus transferred to convenient points. Much manufacturing is also done by hand in the homes of the people.

The amount of agricultural crops and minerals is so



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Swiss Sheep

small that most of the materials to be manufactured must be obtained from other countries. The difficulty and expense of transporting goods across the mountains has been a serious hindrance. The Swiss people, however, have gained great skill in making articles that



·Making Swiss Watches

require little material but a great amount of careful work. Among these are watches, clocks, musical instruments, embroidery, leather goods, and wood carvings. The expense of transporting such high-priced goods or the materials for them is but little in comparison with their cost.

Although in summer many of the people are engaged in the hotels or with their herds among the mountains, the permanent homes of most of them are on the lower hilly plain between the mountain ranges, and there the chief cities and towns are located.

The largest city is Zurich. It is a railroad center and produces a large amount of machinery, and cotton and silk goods.

Geneva is situated on the beautiful Lake Geneva and is a favorite stopping place for summer visitors. It is noted for the manufacture of watches and clocks. Before American watches became so reliable and so cheap Geneva sent to the United States in one year three million dollars worth of watches.



Geneva and Mt. Blanc

1. Upon what countries does Switzerland border?
2. Is Switzerland larger, or smaller, than Belgium?
3. Name the rivers of Europe that rise among the Alps.
4. Mt. Blanc, the highest peak of the Alps, is 15,781 feet high. It is really in France, but its slope extends into Switzerland. How many miles high is it?
5. How does the snow upon the mountains benefit the farming lands that lie below?
6. Explain how water power is converted into electric power.
7. How have the tunnels through the Alps increased the advantages of Switzerland for manufacturing?
8. How does the fact that Basel is near France and Germany give it an advantage for manufacturing?
9. Can you give the reason why fewer watches are imported into the United States now than formerly?
10. Berne is the capital of Switzerland. In what part of the country is it?

Review

1. Give a brief history of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.
2. Tell about the location and climate of Norway.
3. Describe the physical features of Norway.
4. Of what advantage have the fjords been to the country?
5. Tell about the Northmen.
6. Why have many Norwegian farmers emigrated to America?
7. Tell about the lumber industry of the country.
8. Tell about the fishing industry.
9. Explain the habits of the Lapps.



Peasant Family in Saxony

10. Describe the capital city of Norway.
11. For what is Hammerfest remarkable?
12. Why is Norway attractive to summer visitors?
13. Describe the physical features of Sweden.
14. In what part of Sweden is lumbering the chief industry?
15. Tell about the match industry.
16. Why is much iron ore exported from Sweden?
17. Describe the process of preparing charcoal.
18. In what part of the country is agriculture successful?
19. What condition in Sweden has hindered agricultural prosperity?
20. Describe the city of Stockholm.
21. Why are fewer people emigrating from Sweden now than formerly?
22. How much territory once belonged to Denmark?
23. Describe the land surface of Denmark.
24. Describe the chief industries of the people.
25. Explain the importance of Copenhagen as a seaport.
26. Tell about the climate of Iceland.
27. Tell about the habits and industries of the people of Iceland.
28. For what natural objects of interest is Iceland noted?

29. How are the German people related to the English and the Americans?

30. Give an account of the formation of the German Empire.

31. Explain the German form of government.

32. Tell about education in Germany.

33. Tell about the German army and navy.

34. Tell about the population of Germany.

35. Where are most of Germany's colonial possessions?

36. Describe the land surface of the country.

37. Describe the Rhine River.

38. Tell about the Lorelei.

39. Describe a great fortification on the Rhine.

40. Tell about the German National Monument.

41. Why can Germany support a large population?

42. Tell about the agricultural land.

43. What are some of the leading crops?

44. Explain the industry of manufacturing in Germany.

45. How much coal and iron is mined in Germany?

46. What other minerals are found in the country?

47. Describe the forests of Germany.

48. Describe the city of Berlin.

49. Tell about the port of Hamburg.

50. Tell about the port of Bremen.

51. For what is Dresden noted?

52. For what has Leipzig a special reputation?

53. Tell about the cathedral at Cologne.

54. Describe the physical features of Switzerland.

55. Tell about the glaciers.

56. Give a brief history of the Swiss people.

57. Tell about the government of Switzerland.

58. Describe the scenery of Switzerland.

59. Describe the roads among the mountains.

60. Tell about the passes and tunnels of the Alps.

61. Tell about manufacturing in Switzerland.

62. Tell about the Swiss pastures.

63. Tell about Swiss manufactures.

64. Describe the city of Zurich.

65. For what is Geneva noted?



Swiss Lace Maker

20. Italy

Italy is a country of great interest to us because it was the home country of the ancient Romans. It forms a peninsula projecting into the middle of the Mediterranean Sea, and was a natural center for the Roman Empire and the center of the civilized world of that time.



Beautiful Lake Como in Northern Italy

The present Italians are the descendants of various peoples, including the original Romans and the German tribes that came down from the north and conquered the Roman Empire.

After the fall of Rome, Italy was divided into a number of small countries. These were often at war with one another and with foreign countries. In the year 1860 some of them united, and in 1870 the present kingdom was established, including the whole of Italy, with Rome as its capital. Since that time the pros-

perity of the country has increased, and Italy is now reckoned among the great powers of Europe.

Italy is separated from Switzerland and France on the north and northwest by the lofty Alps. The Apennines extend through nearly the entire length of the country. The level lowlands are mostly along



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Farmhouse in Northern Italy

the coast between the mountains and the sea, or in the river valleys. The largest extent of lowland is in the north, in the valley of the Po River between the Alps and the Apennines. In this valley the land has been formed in the same manner as that on the plains of South America and in portions of our Mississippi Valley. Long ago that part of Italy was under the sea. The ocean bottom was gradually covered with soil and afterward rose above the surface and became fertile land.

A large quantity of waste from the mountains is still washed into the river Po and is either carried to its mouth to extend the delta into the sea or is deposited along its bed. This deposit has slowly raised

the bed of the river, so that parts of it are now higher than the level of the land across which it flows, and dikes have been constructed to prevent an overflow.

The climate of Italy is mild and free from extremes. The high mountains on the north are a protection from cold north winds, and the winds from the Mediterranean Sea tend to keep the temperature uniform.



Farming in Italy

Since the mountains extend along the interior, they do not render the climate drier, as in Spain. There is more rain in Italy in winter than in summer, for the same reason as in our state of Cali-

fornia, that is, because the belt of westerly winds, which bring most of the rain, moves north in the summer season. There is less rain in the southern part than in the northern part, because south of the belt of westerly winds is the belt of horse latitudes in which the air that rises in the vicinity of the equator and moves toward the north settles down again toward the earth and, becoming warmer rather than cooler, generally yields no rain.

The warm and sunny climate of Italy is favorable to the growth of crops, and agriculture is the leading industry. In some sections there is sufficient rain, but in others irrigation is commonly practiced. Water

descending in many streams from the mountains is easily conducted over the land. Large quantities are stored in lakes and reservoirs for use when the dry season comes. By this means several crops a year are often produced upon the same land.



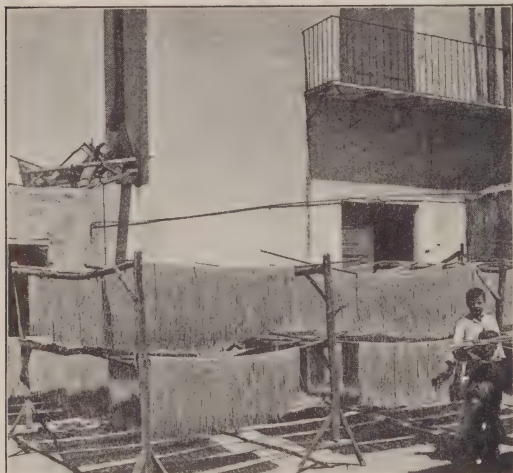
Grinding Olives to make Oil

Agriculture is most flourishing in the valley of the Po River. The mulberry tree also thrives there, and northern Italy produces more raw silk than any other region in Europe. A large part of this silk is manufactured in the United States.

Olive oil, which is produced in nearly all countries about the Mediterranean, is a very important product of Italy. Late in the autumn, when the olives become ripe and purple, they are gathered and ground in stone mills. The pulp is then placed under great pressure in wooden presses. The best oil is that which flows away first, before the pressure becomes very great. Italians are accustomed to eat olive oil with bread, instead of butter, but the greater part is sent to other countries.

Most of the pickled olives, such as are common in our markets, are picked before they have ripened and hence have a green color.

Macaroni is made in Italy from a special variety of wheat, containing a large amount of gluten. The long strips are made by pressing paste through holes in



Drying Macaroni

cylinders.

They are then placed upon racks to dry.

Attempts

have been

made to intro-

duce the pro-

duction of ma-

caroni wheat

into the Uni-

ted States, but

most of our

macaroni is

still imported.

Vineyards are to be seen in all parts of Italy and more wine is produced there than in any other country except France.

Since the Italians have no coal, they depend upon water power and electric power for manufacturing. There are some factories for the manufacture of silk, wool, and cotton, but the greater part of the raw products of the country is exported to Switzerland, France, the United States, and other manufacturing countries. The people are very artistic. They are noted for the fine

statuary, wood carvings, earthenware, and glass work that they produce.

A large amount of sulphur is obtained from the vicinity of Mt. Etna, in Sicily. Much of the sulphur used in the United States comes from that source.



Italian Peasants in Sicily

Italian marble has had a high reputation for many centuries. The Romans made use of it for their splendid buildings and statues, and at the present time it is in demand throughout the world on account of its great beauty.

An unpleasant thought in connection with this sunny country is the fact that most of the people are very poor. The population is dense, and there does not seem to be room enough for so many to obtain a comfortable living. Besides this the people are taxed heavily for the support of the government. Conditions are the worst in southern Italy, and thousands from that region are striv-

ing to overcome their poverty by emigrating. Many come to America and many go to Argentina. A large number of Italians are now settling in the countries of northern Africa.



The Roman Forum 2000 Years Ago

1. What countries border on Italy?
2. Name the bodies of water around Italy.
3. What two bodies of water are connected by the Strait of Otranto?
4. Where is the Strait of Messina?
5. Locate the islands in the Mediterranean Sea that belong to Italy.
6. The island of Malta belongs to Great Britain and is strongly fortified. Where is it?
7. About how long is the Italian peninsula?
8. Why is Italy well situated for carrying on commerce?
9. Why are the summits of the Apennines covered with snow during the winter only, while those of the Alps are covered during the entire year?
10. Compare the latitude of southern Italy with that of southern California.
11. We send to Italy cotton, wheat, tobacco, copper, and farm machinery. Mention some of our states in which these are produced.
12. Find how many people there are in Italy per square mile.

21. Italian Cities

Some of the cities of Italy are very old and contain objects of historic interest that have existed through many centuries. In some of these cities there are famous art galleries in which the works of Italian artists have been preserved.



Island in the Tiber, Rome

Rome has been called the “Eternal City.” It was the capital of the ancient Roman Empire. As the home of the Pope it has been for many centuries the center of the Roman Catholic Church. It is now the capital city of Italy. Many travelers are attracted to Rome by the ruins of structures of ancient splendor. One of these is the Colosseum, an open-air theater in which there were seats for eighty-seven thousand people. The Roman Forum was an open space, originally a market in which the citizens congregated. Here Cicero and other Roman

orators delivered their famous orations. Columns and crumbling walls about the Forum give some idea of the grand and beautiful buildings that once surrounded it. St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome is the largest church in the world. The adjoining Vatican, which is the residence of the Pope, is an immense palace. It contains as many



St. Peter's, and part of the Vatican

as eleven thousand rooms. In its art galleries are choice paintings, statues, vases, and other works of art. In the Sistine Chapel, a part of the Vatican, there are celebrated paintings by Michelangelo.

The city of Venice has had a peculiar history. When the tribes from the north invaded Italy, some of the inhabitants fled from the mainland to a group of small islands. Making these their home, they became venturesome sailors, carrying on commerce between Europe and eastern countries, and Venice grew rich and powerful. The buildings of this city rest upon more than one hundred

islands. Canals among the islands and across them serve as streets, and over these there are several hundred bridges. One famous bridge, the Rialto, which is mentioned in Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," is more than four hundred years old. Among the public



Venice — Beginning of the Grand Canal

buildings of interest are St. Mark's Cathedral, one of the finest in Europe, and the palace of the chief official, who was called the Doge.

The silence in the city of Venice is very impressive. There are no horses and carts clattering over pavements. The people generally travel about in light boats, called gondolas. The boatmen, called gondoliers, stand upon the sterns of the boats and row them along. The city is now connected by a railroad with the mainland of Italy, and since the

construction of tunnels through the Alps trade with other countries of Europe is carried on much more easily than in the time when goods were carried over the mountain passes.

After the long period of the Middle Ages learning began to revive in Italy. The city of Florence was the



Florence and the Ponte Vecchio

center of this revival. Many of its citizens became famous. Among them were Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci, both of whom were architects, sculptors, and painters, and Dante, the great Italian poet. In Florence there are many old frescoed buildings. The dome of the cathedral is only a little smaller than that of St. Peter's. The campanile, or bell tower, designed by Giotto, is nearly three hundred feet high, and is regarded as extremely beautiful.

The largest Italian city is Naples. It is situated on the beautiful Bay of Naples and has an excellent har-

bor. It is the center of the agricultural interests of southern Italy. In ancient times it was an important seaport of the Romans, and then it was a city of wealth and beauty. Since then it has changed greatly. Its narrow streets are now crowded with people, thousands of whom suffer from extreme poverty.



Naples and Vesuvius

Naples has become familiar to the world because of the volcano of Vesuvius, which stands across the bay to the south of the city. In the year 79 A. D. this volcano became active, and a great eruption occurred that destroyed many towns and buried the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum. These two cities were forgotten for many centuries, but about a century ago a peasant, while digging a well, struck his spade

against a statue, and the interest that this aroused led to the discovery of the ruins of Pompeii. Excavations have revealed streets and buildings and many interesting objects. Even the forms of human beings and of dogs have been preserved. From all these discoveries much has been learned about the life of the



Ruins at Pompeii

ancient Romans. In the museum at Naples there are many curiosities which have been taken from the buried cities.

Since that time Vesuvius has had many eruptions. One of the most destructive was in the year 1906, when many villages were destroyed by streams of hot lava and falling dust. The violent eruption of such a volcano is a most terrifying sight. While a dense cloud of steam is poured from the summit there are heavy rumblings beneath, and by sudden and loud explosions

hot lava is thrown high into the air. This process is continually repeated while the eruption lasts.

Messina, across the Strait of Messina in Sicily, has been a city of considerable importance. The Messina oranges, common in our markets, remind us that it is a port for the shipment of the fruits of southern Italy



Milan

and Sicily. In the year 1908 this city was visited by the most terrible disaster that has ever been known in Europe. A violent earthquake, in about half a minute of time, destroyed the lives of over two hundred thousand people in Messina and other towns of the vicinity and over a billion dollars worth of property. Many people were killed by falling buildings; many were drowned by a great wave that swept in from the sea, and some were burned by fires that broke out in the ruins.

In northern Italy, Milan is the center of the silk trade of the country. Railroads from Milan through Alpine tunnels make it a great commercial center. It contains a magnificent cathedral.

Genoa is a seaport of much importance. Centuries ago it shared with Venice the overland trade between Europe and Asia. It is famous also as the birthplace of Columbus.

1. Rome is on the Tiber River. About how far is it from the coast?

2. About how far is it from Rome to Florence?

3. What city of Canada is in about the same latitude as Venice?

4. Milan is in what direction from Venice?

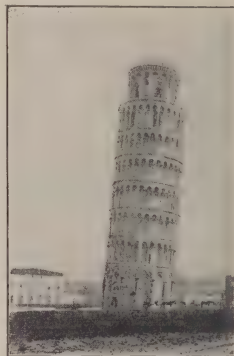
5. Turin, like Milan, is a center of trade between Italy and the countries beyond the Alps. About how far is it from Milan?

6. In what direction from Genoa is Milan?

7. Pisa has a wonderful leaning tower. In what direction is it from Florence?

8. Brindisi is an important port of southern Italy. On what part of the coast is it situated?

9. In what part of Sicily is the volcano, Mt. Etna?



Tower at Pisa

10. Palermo is in a fruit district of Sicily. In what part of the island is it?

11. Find how large the leading cities of Italy are and name them in the order of population.

12. Make a map of Italy, showing the mountains, rivers, and principal cities.



The Roman Colosseum

22. Austria-Hungary

The Empire of Austria-Hungary was formed in 1869 by the union of the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary. No other nation of the world has such a mixture of different peoples as are living in this double monarchy. There are about twenty nationalities, and it is not unusual to find three or four languages spoken in one small village. Among the various peoples are many wandering gypsies. In one of the eastern provinces alone there are nearly one hundred thousand of them. This condition of the



Gypsy Family, Eastern Austria

population is unfortunate, since nothing tends more to prevent the parts of a nation from becoming united than the inability of the people to speak the same language.

The mixture of races in Austria-Hungary is largely because the empire is built upon the ruins of nations

and tribes that have lost their power. Through many centuries there was a tendency for tribes from Asia to emigrate and force their way into this southeastern corner of Europe. In times of warfare armies moving either to the east or to the west have naturally followed



Valley of the Danube

the valley of the Danube River, and have repeatedly overrun that region and brought calamity upon it.

At the present time the different peoples retain very strong prejudices against one another. It is difficult to arouse in them a spirit of patriotic pride in a common country. The necessity of combining for the common defense against other nations has been the strongest bond of union. Austria alone might be taken into the German Empire, and Hungary alone might easily be overcome by Russia, but the two together would be able to furnish an army of three or four million men for the common defense.

Each of the seventeen provinces has a legislative

assembly, or diet, of its own, and Austria and Hungary have their separate parliaments. Besides these there is a legislative body composed of members from the two parliaments. This has authority in all matters relating to the empire as a whole.



Hungarian Peasants

The Austrians are a Germanic people. The most numerous and important people of Hungary are Hungarians, or Magyars, who belong to the Slavonic branch of the Caucasian Race. They are a most attractive people, very polite and fond of music and social life. They live in villages of low huts with thatched roofs.

This country is famous for varied and beautiful scenery. It is separated from surrounding countries on nearly all sides by mountain ranges, and much of its surface is covered with mountains. A section in the west adjoining Switzerland resembles that country. It is known as the Austrian Tyrol. In the east the province of Transylvania is of the same nature and scarcely less beautiful.

In the interior the valley of the Danube forms the broad plain of Hungary, which is hemmed in by a circuit of mountains. This great river is of immense importance for travel and commerce. It is navigable from a point near the German border throughout its



National Dance, Roumanians, Transylvania

entire course to the Black Sea. This is of special advantage because the mountains in the southwest render the passage to the Adriatic Sea very difficult.

In such a mountainous country there is naturally a great variety of temperature and rainfall and hence of agricultural products. The Danube valley is one of the great wheat-producing regions of Europe, yet the people themselves, like the peasants of Germany, live largely upon rye bread. Most of the wheat is exported. Austria-Hungary produces more grain than any other country of Europe except Russia. In the cities of Europe Hungarian flour is regarded as the best variety and is sold at the highest prices.

The mountains and hills are covered with forests and yield much lumber. Where the forests have been cut down herds of sheep and goats are pastured among the hills. Many cattle also are raised.

There are supplies of coal and iron in the mountains,



Parliament House and Cathedral, Vienna

and many rich mines of other minerals. Although there is such an abundance of materials and water power is plentiful, manufacturing has not yet developed. The people still do a large part of their manufacturing on small machines or by hand at home. The truth is that most of them have been kept in a backward condition through the unfortunate circumstances of their history, and they are only beginning to enjoy the advantages of modern civilization. When these people are better informed and more thoroughly united, Austria-Hungary, by reason of its great natural resources, may become one of the leading manufacturing countries of Europe.

The largest city is Vienna, the capital of Austria. It

is situated at a point where the Danube flows through an opening between the mountains. Vienna is a great center for railroads and for trade between eastern and western Europe. It has great wealth and is said to be the gayest city of Europe except Paris. It is one of the



Palace and Bridge, Budapest

oldest cities of Europe. When the Turks from Asia strove to lead their armies across the mountains into central Europe, Vienna became a stronghold of defense and succeeded in checking the advance of the Turks.

Budapest, the capital of Hungary, is a twin city, consisting of Buda and Pest. These two towns were united in 1872. They are on opposite sides of the Danube and are connected by a long bridge. Buda is built on hills and bluffs above the river and contains a number of palaces and fortresses. Pest is on a sandy plain. It is much larger than Buda and is growing rapidly. It contains many large steam flour mills, and hundreds of vessels at its wharves are constantly unloading grain and loading again with flour.

The largest seaport is Trieste, which has a good harbor and is connected with Vienna by a railroad, which has been built across the mountains at great expense. This road has many steep grades and viaducts and tunnels. It affords beautiful scenery for travelers, but is an expensive route for the transportation of goods.

1. What mountain ranges form parts of the boundary of Austria-Hungary?

2. Give reasons why this country has not a large ocean commerce.

3. Why has the Rhine River greater advantages for transportation than the Danube?

4. Much fine glassware is made in Bohemia because of the sand and coloring matter found there. In what part of the country is Bohemia?

5. Some of the best deposits of coal and iron in Austria-Hungary are near Prague. Where is that city situated?

6. Kronstadt is a prosperous manufacturing city. In what part of the country is it?

7. Innsbruck is a favorite resort for summer tourists. In what direction is it from Vienna?

8. At Carlsbad there are celebrated hot springs. About how far is it from Prague?

9. There are regular lines of steamers from Trieste to New York. Across what waters do vessels go in making the voyage?

10. Make a map of Austria, showing mountains, rivers, and cities.



Pulver Tower, Prague

23. Russia

Russia is the largest country in the world. It extends from central Europe to the eastern coast of Asia, and comprises more than one half of the continent of Europe and more than one third of Asia. It includes about one fifth of all the land surface of the earth.



The Dnieper at Kiev

European Russia has but little variety of physical features. It is for the most part a vast plain, with scarcely a hill to be seen. The surface from all sides rises slightly, forming a low plateau in the central part. The Valdai Hills on this plateau form the parting of the waters that flow toward the Arctic Ocean and the Caspian Sea. The rivers rising in this central plateau flow slowly away in various directions. In the absence of steep slopes and waterfalls many of these rivers are navigable for nearly their entire length. Canals are easily constructed con-

necting the head waters of the rivers so that boats may pass up one river and down another, thus finding a way from one part of the country to another. There are nearly fifty thousand miles of navigable waterways in Russia.

The Caspian Sea, between Europe and Asia, is mostly within Russian territory. It is the largest inland sea in the world. It is in a low depression of the land and is about eighty-five feet lower than the level of the ocean. Since it has no outlet, it is very salt, like our Great Salt Lake. It was formerly much



Sunday Morning Gathering near St. Petersburg

larger than at present, but evaporation removes the water faster than it is poured in by the rivers, and so it is slowly becoming smaller.

Russia has great extremes of climate. At such a distance from the Atlantic the westerly winds have lost their modifying effects, and their temperature corresponds to that of the land over which they have passed. The summers are warm, but the winters, except in the southern part, are long and very cold.

The rainfall is not so great as in western Europe.

Although there are no lofty mountain ranges extending north and south to rob the winds of moisture, so much rain falls from the air in its passage across Europe from the Atlantic that there is not enough moisture remaining to provide Russia with an abundant supply. In the western part there is generally enough for agricultural purposes, but in the east droughts are liable to occur. Southern Russia is south of the belt of prevailing westerly winds and is therefore so dry that large areas are suitable only for herding.

In northern and central Russia the climate and vegetation are similar to those of the northern portion of North America. On the northern plains, or *tundras*, the climate is too severe for the growth of trees. The ground is frozen to a great depth. In summer the surface thaws only enough to support a growth of moss. Farther south the country is covered with vast forests hundreds of miles in extent, and in these are many fur-bearing animals. South of the central forest regions are broad treeless plains called *steppes*. These are similar to the prairie lands and the Great Plains of the United States.

Most of the Russians are descendants of Slavonic peoples, or Slavs. Their country is so remote from the seacoast and was formerly so much overrun by tribes of barbarians that for centuries it remained far behind the other countries of Europe in the matter of progress. At length the Czar, Peter the Great, undertook to introduce among his people the civilization of the west. He forced upon some of his subjects many new methods and customs, and Russia became a power

in Europe. The population of Russia in Europe is about as great as that of the whole of North America, and most of the inhabitants live upon the fertile plains between the forests and the arid steppes of the south.

In all there are about one hundred and forty million people, a large proportion of whom were once



Russian Peasants on the way to Work

the serfs, or slaves, of wealthy nobles. These were emancipated by the Czar known as Alexander the Great. A large amount of land was divided among the liberated serfs, each serf receiving a small homestead. The increase of population has reduced the amount of land for each family to such an extent that most of the people are very poor. A large amount of Russian territory is owned in great estates by the Czar, the Russian nobility, and the government, and only a part of such territory is cultivated. The peasants need the use of this idle land and for some time have been demanding it of the government.

The dissatisfaction of the peasants has caused serious troubles and occasional riots and assassinations. In form, the government has been an absolute monarchy. The will of the Czar and his advisers has been supreme, and the masses of the people have been subject to very severe laws. No peasant, for example, could sell his



Palaces of Nobles, St. Petersburg

land, or leave home and travel from one town to another, without permission from government officials. A Russian statesman once said, "In this country nothing is permitted. Everything is either done by order or forbidden." To us liberty-loving Americans such restrictions seem very severe, as indeed they are; but we should remember, on the other hand, the difficulty of ruling such a number of ignorant people, more than one hundred million of whom can neither read nor write.

The government has now granted the people some reform measures. The peasants are permitted to change their residences as they wish. They are also permitted to choose a representative assembly called the douma,

but this assembly is granted very little power in making the laws of the empire. Members of such a body, elected by ignorant peasants, cannot be expected to make wise laws for the government of all. Although there is great need of reform, it will probably be many



The Great Saturday Market, Helsingfors, Finland

years before the hundred million peasants will be capable of exercising self-government to a very great extent. As one of our own statesmen has declared, "The capacity for self-government does not come to man by nature; it is an art to be learned."

There are many Jews among the tradesmen of the towns and villages of western Russia, and prejudices against these have often led to riots and bloodshed. Many Russian Jews have emigrated to America on account of the fear of massacre. In 1906 as many as two hundred thousand of them came to this country.

Finland, in the northwestern part of Russia south of Lapland, belongs to the Russian Empire, but is partially independent. It has a parliament, but the Czar has the right to veto any acts that he disapproves. This relation has led to frequent troubles, and many Finns have emigrated to the United States on account of their dislike of the Russian government.



In the Caucasus Mountains, 16,400 feet above the Sea

A section of the western part of Russia, which borders on Germany and Austria-Hungary, was once a part of Poland. This was an independent nation with a territory extending from the Carpathian Mountains to the Baltic Sea. After severe struggles with neighboring countries it was finally conquered and divided among the three countries, Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

1. What countries border on European Russia?
2. Name the bodies of water that form the border of Russia.
3. Name several smaller gulfs and seas that are partly within the borders of the country.

4. Where are the Ural Mountains and the Caucasus Mountains?
5. Mt. Elbruz, a peak of the Caucasus Mountains, is the highest mountain in Europe. Find how much higher it is than Mt. Blanc.
6. What are the three largest rivers of Russia, and into what bodies of water do they flow?
7. What effect must the long and severe winters have upon the usefulness of these rivers?
8. Why does the fact that the Caspian Sea has no outlet render it of little use for commerce?
9. What part of Russia borders on the ocean, and why is this of little advantage?
10. Across about how many degrees of latitude does Russia extend?
11. Why is the climate of northern Russia more severe than that of the northern part of Norway?

24. Russian Industries and Cities

Russia is one of the leading agricultural countries of the world. A very large proportion of the people are either personally engaged in agriculture or are otherwise interested in it. The richest farming region is the "black earth" belt, south of the line of the great forests. This is a vast belt of very fertile soil reaching across European Russia from the Carpathian Mountains to the Ural Mountains.

South of this belt and extending from the central part of the country to the east is the region of grassy plains, or steppes. These extend entirely across Asia to the Pacific coast, and yield excellent harvests of grain.

Among the principal crops are grain, sugar beets, flax, and hemp. Russian peasants, like those in some other European countries, raise rye for their own bread and wheat for a market crop. The Russian wheat crop has been increasing rapidly, and in 1909 exceeded that of the United States. Much more than one half of all the flax produced in the world is raised in Russia.

Many Russian nobles own estates of thousands of acres each. They employ peasants at low wages to work upon their land. But most of the crops are raised upon the small farms of poor and ignorant peasants, who are



Peasant Woman Cutting Wheat

allotted small amounts of land by the local authorities. About one hundred million of these people live in one hundred thousand villages.

Under recent provisions of the government some of the most thrifty peasants are buying their land and adopting more improved methods of farming, but such improvements are very slow. Most of the villages are remote from railroads and larger towns, and the benefits of improved conditions reach them slowly. There are in Russia no agricultural papers or experiment stations to aid the farmers, such as we have in the United States. The great masses of the people live several centuries behind the standard of the countries of western Europe.

On the arid steppes of the south herds of cattle, sheep, and horses are pastured. In the springtime these steppes are covered with green grass and beautiful flowers, but as the season advances all vegetation is withered by the hot sun.

A vast amount of lumber and wood is obtained from the forests, which cover more than one third of the country. The more thickly settled countries of Europe depend partly upon Russia for their lumber supply, and wood is the chief fuel in Russian houses and even in the factories.

Russia contains large coal and iron mines, as well as other minerals; but most of the mines are still at long



Farm House in Caucasia

distances from railroads, and hence their development is slow. The Ural Mountains are especially rich in various minerals. Nearly all of the world's supply of platinum is obtained from the western slope of these mountains.

Next to the United States, Russia produces more petroleum than any other country. An immense quantity is obtained in the province of Caucasia near the shore of the Caspian Sea. The town of Baku is the center of this industry. Most of its people and those of the surrounding region are at work at its oil wells or

in the refineries. Russian oil is poorer in quality than American, and the greater part of it is used as fuel in factories and on locomotives and steamboats.

For a country of such great size there are but few large cities in Russia. This is partly due to the fact



Moscow

that the people have been ignorant and poor and have supplied their wants chiefly from the farms and from home manufactures. Another explanation is that in the past there have been small opportunities for carrying on commerce with other countries.

We usually expect to find the large cities of a country upon the seacoast or near the mouths of rivers, but until recent times Russia has not had such situations available. Moscow, the ancient capital, was located near the center of the country. Although this

was not a favorable situation for commercial relations with foreign countries, it was the natural center for trade and communication at home. It is a railroad center, and it has been easy to build canals from Moscow connecting with rivers leading to all parts of the empire.

Although Moscow is no longer the capital, it is still the cherished city of the people. The Russians belong to the Greek division of the

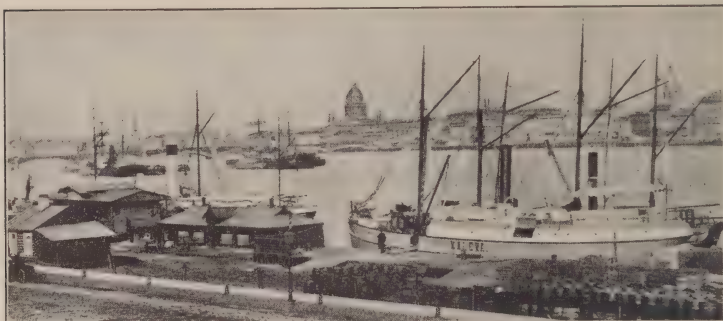


Church and the Tower of Ivan, in the Kremlin

Catholic Church. They are much devoted to their religion and regard Moscow as the Holy City. The oldest part of the city, called the Kremlin, is surrounded by high walls, which were once built to defend the capital against the attacks of wild Tartar tribes. The Kremlin contains the old government buildings, palaces, and beautiful churches with gilded domes. The celebrated bell tower in the Kremlin, called the Ivan Tower, is three hundred and twenty-five feet high and contains thirty-six large bells, some of which are made of silver. In Russia bells are regarded as sacred instruments of

worship, and many are made at great expense to produce soft, rich tones.

About two hundred years ago the Czar, Peter the Great, was determined to found a city with access to the sea. After gaining new territory bordering on the Baltic Sea,



St. Petersburg from across the Neva

he founded the city of St. Petersburg and made it the capital of the country. The circumstances connected with the building of this city were very peculiar. Cities ordinarily spring up by gradual growth at points where manufacturing or commerce naturally brings many people together. The site of St. Petersburg had been a marshy, unhealthful region with a sparse population. The city was brought into existence chiefly through the determination of a single powerful Czar. Thousands of workmen were sent to the spot to erect houses, and people were even forced to remove from other parts of Russia and occupy them. The Neva River, on which the city was built, was so shallow that a canal twenty miles long had to be constructed that vessels might reach the sea. The climate is so severe that both canal

and river are frozen over during several months of the year and navigation becomes impossible. The need of a port leading to the sea is so great that, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, St. Petersburg has become a large and flourishing city. No expense has been spared to make it equal in splendor to other capitals of Europe.

St. Isaac's Cathedral was constructed from very valuable materials at a cost of many millions of dollars. The



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Nevski Prospekt, St. Petersburg

Nevski Prospekt is one of the finest streets in Europe.

After the Russians succeeded in extending their territory to the Black Sea, more than a century ago, the city of Odeśsa sprang up. Through this port Russia has commerce with the outer world by way of the Mediterranean. Odessa is the main outlet for the wheat fields of southern Russia. It contains large flour mills and is a great center for the shipment of grain.

Much of the inland trade of Russia is carried on by means of fairs. The largest fair in the world is held

every summer at Nijni Novgorod. Thousands of people assemble there from various parts of Europe and Asia and exchange goods of many kinds, including furs from



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Fair at Nijni Novgorod

the forest regions of Russia, tea from China, and manufactured articles from western Europe. Thousands of other fairs are held every year in various parts of the country.

1. Find another European city that is in about the same latitude as St. Petersburg.
2. Find what cities of Europe are larger than St. Petersburg.
3. Why are there no large cities in the northern and eastern parts of Russia?
4. Archangel is the largest port on the Arctic Ocean. Give reasons why it is of comparatively little importance as a port.
5. Through what waters does a vessel pass in a voyage from Odessa to the Mediterranean Sea?
6. Why are the ports of the Caspian Sea of but little use?
7. Petroleum is shipped from Baku into the interior of Russia by way of the Volga River. How far is Baku from the mouth of the Volga?
8. A large amount of kerosene is shipped from the port of Batum. On what part of the coast of the Black Sea is that port?
9. In what part of Russia is Warsaw, the former capital of Poland?
10. Lodz is a manufacturing center. How far is it from Warsaw?
11. Tiflis is an important commercial city of the Russian province of Trans-Caucasia. Near what range of mountains is it?
12. Sketch a map of Russia, showing the rivers and important cities.

25. Turkey

The large peninsula that extends south from Austria-Hungary and Russia is often called the Balkan Peninsula, and the countries of which it is composed are called the Balkan countries. Its population consists of many peoples, and it is divided into several small coun-



A Turkish Family near Constantinople

tries. This is partly due to mountain ranges forming natural divisions and partly to contests and wars that have occurred.

The southern portion of the peninsula was the home of the ancient Greeks, a nation far advanced in civilization. At a later time the Romans overcame the Greeks, and the Balkan Peninsula became a part of the Roman Empire. When the power of the Romans declined, Slavs from Russia appeared and made room for them-

selves by driving out the Greeks and Romans. These Slavs, who were later known as Servians and Bulgarians, became civilized, and adopted the Christian religion.

In the year 1453 the Turks succeeded in crossing



Turkish Women, Constantinople

from Asia and established themselves in south-eastern Europe. This conquest of the Turks was a great disaster. They are naturally cruel and selfish, and their rulers have oppressed their subjects with heavy taxes, and have taken no interest in improvements. According to the Mohammedan religion the Turks believe that they

ought to persecute those who do not adopt their faith. Their government has been so cruel and unjust that the Christian nations of the world have been obliged to interfere in behalf of foreign Christians residing in the country.

During the past century the inhabitants of several sections of the peninsula have succeeded in freeing

themselves from Turkish rule. The Turks now hold but a small amount of territory in Europe. The Christian nations might easily have driven them back into Asia or have taken possession of their country. The bad government of the Turks and their cruelty to others would have been a sufficient reason for taking this course, but it is so difficult for the nations of Europe to agree upon such a matter that nothing has been done. Each nation is afraid that some other will gain undue advantage in such an undertaking, or that troubles growing out of it will lead to a terrible European war.



Date Seller, Constantinople

Recently the world has been surprised and encouraged by a revolution and an attempted reformation made by some of the Turks of their own accord. Increased contact with the outer world and an acquaintance with the ideas and customs of enlightened nations have made

the younger generation more liberal and progressive than their fathers. In 1908 an organized liberal party, who called themselves the "Young Turks," became so powerful that they persuaded a portion of the Turkish army to join their cause. The ruling Sultan was forced to yield to their demands and promised the country a partially representative government and a constitution providing education, freedom of worship, reform in taxes, and equality before the law. The Sultan, however, did not fulfill his promises, and in 1909 the army of the "Young Turks" marched to the capital, deposed the Sultan, and appointed another of their own choice.

In Turkey there are many natural advantages, but the people have not profited by them. There is much fertile land, but farming is done so poorly that it yields small returns. Although there are excellent opportunities for manufacturing, the manufactured products are mostly handmade goods. In enlightened and progressive countries the governments strive to encourage the people and aid them in making improvements in all their industries. In Turkey, on the other hand, the people have not only been neglected but have often been prevented from endeavoring to gain wealth by the fact that the tax gatherer would be likely to rob them of the greater part of it. Farmers have sometimes left portions of their land uncultivated or have destroyed portions of their crops in order to avoid taxation.

Constantinople, the capital of the Turkish Empire, has long been a famous city. It was named after the Roman emperor Constantine, who made it his capital, and under the Romans it became rich and prosperous.

Under the Turks it has lost much of its former prosperity and beauty. It has a very desirable location for the purposes of commerce. It is at the easiest point for passage between Europe and Asia and at the meeting point of three bodies of water, the Sea of Marmora,



Constantinople and the Golden Horn

the Bosphorus, and the Golden Horn. It is situated on both sides of the Golden Horn, which is a deep, narrow bay and receives its name because of the value of the commerce that it accommodates.

At Constantinople the Turks have strong fortifications on the hills along the shore of the Bosphorus. They could easily prevent the passage of even powerful warships. They thus control the only waterway between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Other

nations have looked with longing eyes upon this city, and it has been in part the fear that some one of them might secure such a great advantage that has prevented the



Reading the Koran

powers of Europe from undertaking to overthrow the Turkish government.

Constantinople has been called the "Crossroads" of the two continents of Europe and Asia. Many Europeans, as well as Turks and other Asiatic people, dwell there for purposes of trade. The Turks, or Mussulmen as they are some-

times called, mingle freely with Christians and Jews during the business hours of the day, but at night the several classes retire to their own quarters. The European quarter of the city is on the northern bank of the Golden Horn. The business portion of this is called Galata and the residential section Pera. The Turkish section, on the southern bank, is called Stamboul. Across the Galata Bridge, which connects the Turkish and the

European sections, throngs of people of many nations of Europe and Asia are continually passing.

In Stamboul the streets are narrow and filthy. There are everywhere indications of neglect. Yet the Turks have certain commendable traits. They follow faithfully the teachings of their prophet Mohammed as

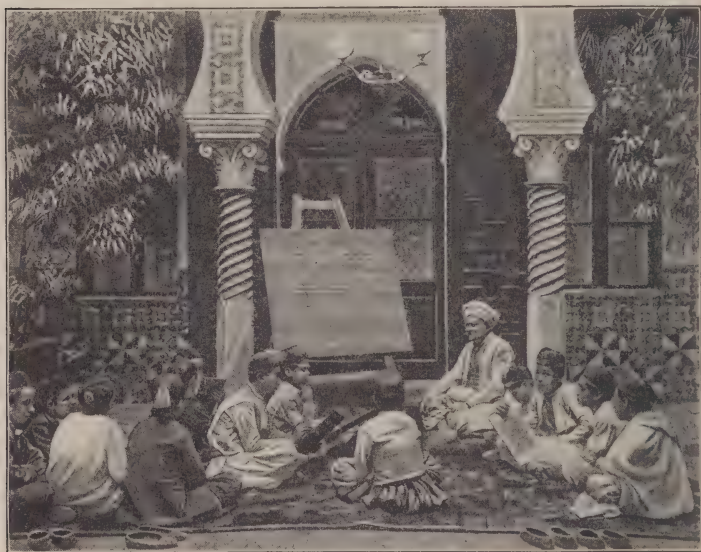


The Bosphorus

given in their bible, the Koran. The Koran teaches the virtue of personal cleanliness, and every good Turk washes his hands thoroughly before eating. The Koran forbids games of chance, hence there is no gambling. Strong drink is denied to the faithful followers of the Prophet, and there is but little drunkenness.

There are notable structures in Constantinople. The Mosque of St. Sophia was at first a Christian edifice, built by a Roman emperor more than thirteen centuries ago. About the mosque the Turks have erected tall minarets which officials, called muezzins, ascend five times a day to call the people to prayer. The people then fall upon their knees and bow their heads with

their faces toward Mecca, an Asiatic city which is regarded as the Holy City of the Mohammedans because it was the birthplace of Mohammed. There are nearly five hundred Turkish churches, or mosques, in Stamboul and nearly a thousand minarets.



A School in Constantinople

The climate at Constantinople is very agreeable and the natural surroundings are beautiful. There are delightful resorts along the shores of the Bosphorus. One of these, on the European side, is called the "Sweet Waters of Europe," and another, on the opposite shore, the "Sweet Waters of Asia."

1. What countries of the Balkan Peninsula border on Turkey?
2. What large bodies of water border on Turkey?
3. Find how many European cities are larger than Constantinople.

4. Why would it be a special advantage to Russia to obtain possession of Constantinople?

5. How would the market for the crops of southern Russia be affected if Russian ships were not permitted to pass through the Bosphorus?

6. How far is it across the Black Sea, from Constantinople to Odessa?

7. Many hides and sheepskins are exported from Salonica. In what part of Turkey is it?

8. Adrianople is an important town. In what direction from Constantinople is it?

9. Sketch a map of the Balkan Peninsula, showing its mountains and rivers and the bodies of water around it.

26. Smaller Balkan Countries

Besides Turkey, there are now five small countries, or states, in the Balkan Peninsula. They are Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, and Greece. All these have had a sad history and have passed through many struggles before relieving themselves from Turkish oppression.

Roumania and Bulgaria are the largest of these states and by nature the most favored with sources of wealth. Both of them have, for a long time, been partially independent of Turkey. Roumania became entirely so in 1878 and Bulgaria in 1909. A large proportion of the people were once serfs, like the peasants of Russia, and are backward in their methods of agriculture. The fertile plain of the valley of the Danube River reaches across portions of both countries, and large crops of wheat and corn are produced. Roumania is one of the leading countries of Europe in the production of grain. Near the center of Bulgaria there is a noted warm valley, called the "Valley of Roses," in which a great amount of the perfume, attar of roses, is produced.

Servia also is a very fertile country and produces

much corn and wheat. Among its beech and oak forests many swine are raised. These are kept in the woods where they feed upon beechnuts and acorns.



A Roumanian Inn

The people of the small country of Montenegro have had a most tragic history. They once occupied a much larger territory, but little by little they were obliged to surrender the most fertile portions of their land to the Turks, who finally drove them back to the mountains. The name Montenegro, which means "Black Mountain," is very appropriate.

The land is so rugged and stony that it is suitable only for pasture, and the people get their living mostly by stock-raising and fishing. Wherever there is sufficient soil, little vegetable gardens are cultivated. The soil is valued so highly that often stone walls are built to prevent it from being washed away by the rain.

The Montenegrins are proud of their independence,

and prefer freedom in these barren mountains to subjection to a foreign power under easier conditions. The necessity of fighting frequently against the Turks has kept the little country prepared for war. For hundreds of years the men have regarded it as their chief



Athens

business to protect their families from the Turks; hence most of the hard work is done by the women. It is the ambition of every boy to become a soldier like his father.

Cettinje, the capital of Montenegro, is a mere village surrounded by mountains. Several times the Turks have succeeded in reaching the capital, but the Montenegrins have always driven them out. On one occasion a little army of eight thousand brave Montenegrins defeated an army of sixty thousand Turks.

Greece, which consists of the southern end of the

peninsula and many neighboring islands, is not very important in the matter of industries or wealth, but it will always hold a prominent place in the thoughts and feelings of the civilized world. It is often called the "Cradle of our Civilization." Mankind has advanced by gradual stages, each generation profiting by whatever was great and good in earlier generations. The Greeks were the wisest and most learned people of ancient times. We still study the writings of their great men, such as Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, and the fragments of their works of art are the most valuable models from which we copy.

Doubtless the sunny climate, with its clear atmosphere and charming views of mountains and sea, had much to do with rendering a country with so few natural resources the cherished home of a highly cultivated people. Moreover, Greece was well situated for carrying on trade among the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. On account of numerous gulfs and bays no section is remote from the sea, and this nearness to the water made the seafaring life naturally attractive. The Greeks became a great commercial nation, and this helped to spread the benefits of their culture over the world. At the present time many Greek sailors are engaged in carrying on commerce between the ports of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

In the year 1830, through the assistance of several nations of Europe, Greece became independent of Turkey, and since that time its condition has greatly improved. The country contains no coal or water power. It is south of the belt of westerly winds, and

the rainfall in summer is not generally sufficient for successful agriculture without irrigation. Many Greek shepherds care for herds of sheep and goats.

The cultivated crops include many fruits. A large quantity of a variety of very small grapes, which we commonly call currants, are raised and dried, and these constitute a large part of the exports of the country. In the



Ruins of the Acropolis, Athens

southern part of Greece, particularly in the vicinity of Corinth, the country is covered with vines from which these grapes are gathered.

The ancient Greeks made much account of honey from Mt. Hymettus, and honey from the same mountain is still common in Greek markets.

Athens, the capital and largest city of Greece, was one of the most famous cities of ancient times. It was the great center of learning and fine arts for the Greek people and for the world. The city still contains wonderful ruins, that give some idea of its past glory.

The most conspicuous part of Athens is the Acropolis, a lofty mass of rock four hundred feet wide and a thousand feet long. Since its walls are nearly perpendicular on three sides, it forms a natural fortress. It was probably because it could be easily defended that it was selected as a stronghold by the ancients and became the origin of a city. Upon the Acropolis the most beautiful and sacred temples were erected. The ruins of one, the Parthenon, are famous throughout the world. Although Athens has no large business interests to cause a growth in its population, the associations of the past render it so attractive that it is continually increasing in size. In three fourths of a century it has grown from a town with a population of a few hundreds to a city of over one hundred thousand people. It now has a university of over a thousand students, to which scholars are attracted from all parts of the world.

1. What mountains and rivers form the greater part of the boundary of Roumania?

2. What countries border on Bulgaria?

3. Name and locate the capitals of Roumania and Bulgaria.

4. What countries border on Servia?

5. What city is the capital of Servia, and why has it a good location?

6. How does Montenegro compare with Belgium in area and population?

7. On what waters would a vessel sail in a voyage from London to Piræus, the port of Athens?

8. So little wheat is raised in Greece that a large part of the supply is imported. Suggest a country from which it may be obtained.

9. The island of Crete was partially separated from Turkey in 1898 and placed under the protection of Greece. Its people are mainly Greeks. Where is it situated?

10. Sketch a map of the Balkan Peninsula, showing the boundaries of the countries and the chief cities.

Review

1. Of whom are the present Italians descendants?
2. Give a brief history of Italy.
3. Describe the physical features of the country.
4. Why are dikes necessary on the banks of the Po River?
5. Why is the climate of Italy free from extremes of heat and cold?
6. Tell about the rainfall in different parts of the country.
7. Tell about the industry of agriculture.
8. Explain how olive oil is produced.
9. How is macaroni prepared?
10. What kind of power have the Italians for manufacturing?
11. Name articles which they are accustomed to make.
12. Where is sulphur obtained?
13. Tell about Italian marble.
14. Why are many Italians very poor?
15. To what countries do many emigrate?
16. Why is Rome called "The Eternal City"?
17. Describe the Colosseum.
18. Tell about the Roman Forum.
19. Describe St. Peter's Cathedral and the Vatican.
20. Give an account of the origin of Venice.
21. Describe the city of Venice.
22. Give interesting facts about the city of Florence.
23. Describe the largest city of Italy.
24. Tell about the volcano of Vesuvius.
25. Describe a volcanic eruption.



Harvesting Grapes

26. Give an account of the Messina earthquake.
27. Tell about the city of Milan.
28. For what is Genoa noted?
29. Tell about the people of Austria-Hungary.
30. What was the cause of such a mixture of different peoples?
31. What tends to keep them united in one nation?
32. Explain the government of Austria-Hungary.
33. Tell about the Magyars.
34. Describe the scenery of the country.
35. Why is the Danube River a great advantage?
36. What are the chief agricultural products?
37. Why has not manufacturing developed in Austria-Hungary?
38. Tell about the city of Vienna.
39. Describe the city of Budapest.
40. Why is not the port of Trieste of very great advantage to the country?
41. Tell about the size of Russia.
42. Describe the physical features of European Russia.
43. Tell about the Caspian Sea.
44. Explain the climate of Russia.
45. Tell about the different sections, or belts, of the country in order, from north to south.
46. Tell about the early history of the Russians.
47. How great is the population of Russia?
48. Explain the condition of Russian peasants.
49. Tell about the troubles in the government of Russia.
50. Why have many Russian Jews emigrated to America?
51. Tell about the conditions in Finland.
52. Tell about the country of Poland.
53. Where are the richest farming and grazing regions of Russia?
54. What are some of the crops of the country?
55. Tell about the farms of the peasants.
56. Why are agricultural improvements slow in Russia?
57. Describe the arid steppes.
58. Tell about Russian forests.
59. Tell about the minerals of Russia.
60. Where is Russian petroleum obtained?
61. Explain the location of the city of Moscow.
62. Describe the objects of interest in the Kremlin.
63. Give an account of the origin of St. Petersburg.
64. Give interesting facts about St. Petersburg.
65. Tell about the port of Odessa.
66. Tell about fairs in Russia.

67. Why are there several countries in the Balkan Peninsula?
68. Give a brief history of the people of this peninsula.
69. Tell about the Turks.
70. Why has the bad government of the Turks been permitted to continue?

71. Give an account of the recent revolution in Turkey.

72. Why have not industries in Turkey been developed?

73. Tell about the history of Constantinople.

74. Explain the favorable location of that city.

75. What are the three principal sections of the city?

76. Describe the Turkish section.

77. Tell about Mohammedan mosques and minarets.



Market at Moscow

78. What are the natural attractions of the vicinity of Constantinople?
79. Name the smaller states of the Balkan Peninsula.
80. Tell about Roumania and Bulgaria.
81. What are the industries of Servia?
82. Why have the Montenegrins such a small country?
83. How do they obtain a living?
84. Tell about their struggles against the Turks.
85. Why is Greece called the "Cradle of our Civilization"?
86. Why did the ancient Greeks become a great commercial nation?
87. Tell about the climate of Greece.
88. Mention some of the products of the country.
89. Describe the city of Athens.

APPENDIX

Area and Population

The figures for population are according to the most recent census or estimate.

	AREA IN Sq. Mi.	POPULA- TION		AREA IN Sq. Mi.	POPULA- TION
Austria-Hungary	261,294	47,153,000	Montenegro	3,630	250,000
Belgium	11,373	6,693,548	Netherlands	12,648	5,747,269
British Isles	121,391	41,976,827	Norway	124,130	2,330,364
Bulgaria	37,320	4,035,623	Portugal	35,490	5,432,132
Denmark	15,592	2,605,268	Rumania	50,720	6,684,265
England and Wales	58,324	32,527,843	Russia in Europe	1,976,586	111,279,500
France	207,054	39,252,245	Scotland	30,405	4,472,103
German Empire	208,780	60,641,278	Servia	18,650	2,688,025
Greece	25,014	2,631,952	Spain	190,050	19,712,585
Iceland	39,756	78,470	Sweden	172,876	5,377,713
Ireland	32,360	4,458,775	Switzerland	15,976	3,325,000
Italy	110,550	33,910,000	Turkey in Europe	65,350	6,130,200

Cities

Aberdeen, Scotland	143,722	Bristol, England	372,785
Adrianople, Turkey	81,000	Bruges, Belgium	53,281
Amsterdam, Netherlands	565,656	Brussels, Belgium	629,917
Antwerp, Belgium	310,903	Bucharest, Rumania	276,178
Athens, Greece	167,479	Budapest, Austria-Hungary	732,322
Barcelona, Spain	533,000	Cadiz, Spain	69,382
Basel, Switzerland	129,470	Calais, France	66,627
Belfast, England	349,180	Cambridge, England	120,264
Belgrade, Servia	77,816	Cardiff, Wales	191,446
Bergen, Norway	72,251	Cartagena, Spain	99,871
Berlin, Germany	2,040,148	Catania, Italy	150,000
Bern, Switzerland	74,651	Cettinje, Montenegro	4,500
Birmingham, England	558,357	Chemnitz, Germany	244,927
Bologna, Italy	152,009	Christiania, Norway	227,626
Bordeaux, France	251,917	Cologne, Germany	428,722
Bradford, England	292,136	Constantinople, Turkey	1,106,000
Bremen, Germany	214,861	Copenhagen, Denmark	426,540
Breslau, Germany	470,904	Cordoba, Spain	58,275

	POPULA- TION		POPULA- TION
Cork, Ireland	76,122	Marseilles, France	517,498
Danzig, Germany	159,648	Mechlin, Belgium	59,107
Dresden, Germany	516,996	Messina, Italy	150,000
Dublin, Ireland	290,638	Milan, Italy	493,241
Dundee, Scotland	160,871	Moscow, Russia	1,359,254
Edinburgh, Scotland	350,524	Munich, Germany	538,983
Essen, Germany	231,360	Naples, Italy	563,540
Florence, Italy	206,090	Newcastle, England	277,257
Frankfort, Germany	334,978	Nice, France	134,232
Geneva, Switzerland	118,256	Nijni Novgorod, Russia	90,053
Genoa, Italy	234,710	Nottingham, England	260,449
Ghent, Belgium	164,117	Nuremberg, Germany	294,426
Glasgow, Scotland	859,715	Odessa, Russia	449,673
Gothenburg, Sweden	160,523	Oporto, Portugal	167,955
Granada, Spain	75,900	Ostend, Belgium	42,409
Haarlem, Netherlands	70,152	Oxford, England	51,900
Hague, The, Netherlands	254,505	Paisley, Scotland	90,305
Hamburg, Germany	802,793	Palermo, Italy	309,694
Hanover, Germany	250,024	Paris, France	2,763,393
Havre, France	132,430	Piræus, Greece	71,505
Helsingfors, Finland	117,317	Pisa, Italy	61,321
Hull, England	241,000	Portsmouth, England	211,493
Kiel, Germany	163,772	Prague, Austria-Hungary	228,645
Kiev, Russia	319,000	Rheims, France	108,000
Königsberg, Germany	223,770	Riga, Russia	282,230
Leeds, England	477,107	Rome, Italy	462,743
Leghorn, Italy	98,000	Rotterdam, Netherlands	403,356
Leicester, England	240,172	Roubaix, France	121,017
Leipzig, Germany	503,672	Rouen, France	118,459
Liege, Belgium	173,939	St. Etienne, France	146,788
Lille, France	205,602	St. Petersburg, Russia	1,678,000
Limerick, Ireland	38,151	Salonica, Turkey	150,000
Limoges, France	88,597	Seville, Spain	148,315
Lisbon, Spain	356,000	Southampton, England	122,196
Liverpool, England	753,203	Stettin, Germany	224,119
Lodz, Russia	351,570	Stockholm, Sweden	337,460
London, England	4,795,757	Strassburg, Germany	167,678
London (Greater)	7,323,570	Stuttgart, Germany	249,286
Londonderry, Ireland	39,892	Trieste, Austria-Hungary	205,136
Lucerne, Switzerland	35,433	Trondhjem, Norway	38,180
Lyons, France	472,114	Valencia, Spain	213,530
Madrid, Spain	539,835	Venice, Italy	151,840
Magdeburg, Germany	240,633	Vienna, Austria-Hungary	1,999,912
Malaga, Spain	130,109	Warsaw, Russia	756,426
Manchester, England	649,251	Zurich, Switzerland	187,000

Mountains

	HEIGHT IN FEET		HEIGHT IN FEET
Mt. Elburz, Russia	18,493	Mt. Etna, Sicily	10,900
Mt. Blanc, France	15,781	Mt. Olympus, Turkey	9,740
Monte Rosa, Italy	15,210	Mt. Vesuvius, Italy	4,200

Rivers

	LENGTH IN MILES		LENGTH IN MILES
Volga, Russia	2,400	Rhine, Germany	800
Danube, Austria-Hungary	1,770	Elbe, Germany	725
Dnieper, Russia	1,200	Rhone, France	500
Dwina, Russia	1,000	Seine, France	480

INDEX AND PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

a, as in *fat*; *ā*, as in *fate*; *ä*, as in *far*; *â*, as in *fall*; *e*, as in *pen*; *ē*, as in *mete*; *ê*, as in *her*; *i*, as in *pin*; *î*, as in *pine*; *o*, as in *not*; *ō*, as in *note*; *ö*, as in *move*; *u*, as in *tub*; *û*, as in *mute*; *ù*, as in *pull*; *g*, as in *get*; *ġ*, as in *gem*; *c*, as in *cat*; *ç*, as in *cent*.

A double dot under a or o (ä, ö) indicates that its sound is shortened to that of *u* in *but*.

Italicized letters are silent. The sign ' tells upon which syllable the accent is placed. The numbers refer to pages in the book.

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